BY FULTON & PRICE.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
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No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 9.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1853.....NO. 25.

Professional and Business Cards.

SAMUEL J. PERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C. Office on Princess Street, nearly opposite the Journ Office. [28-1y]

H. L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C. Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 8v9-tf

CORNELIUS DuPRE,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oil, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Perfumery, Cigars, Old Liquors, Fancy Articles, &c.*, Market St. Wilmington, N. C.

☞Prescriptions carefully compounded by experienced persons. March 19

JOHN BANKS,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING AGENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., will attend to the sale or purchase of PRODUCE, and will ship with dispatch all consignments made to him. [Sept. 24, 1852—3 6m

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant, 219-tf Wilmington, N. C

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments. Wilmington, N. C , June 4. 1852 39-12m

A. J. & T. J. JONES,

GENERAL Agents, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. [37]

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.

FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

SENES GILBERT,

HOUSE CARPENTER, Willow Spring, on Second st., below Dock street, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared to manufacture WINDOW BLINDS, SASH, DOORS, STILL TUBS, &c., and do all manner of Job Work in his line, at the shortest notice. [31-1y]

JESSUP & MOORE,

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 31 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia. Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order. Rags bought in large or small quantities at all times, and the highest market price paid March 25th, 185 29-1y

D. L. BURBANK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, (under Mozart Hall, next door to Polley & Hart's.) Front-street, Wilmington, N. C. [43]

GILLESPIE, ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,

GENERAL Agents and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. March 26, 1852 29-1y

ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,

DEALERS in Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. March 26, 1852 29-1y

M. McINNIS,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, and attends to the sale of all kinds of produce, forwarding goods, &c. [March 11—27]

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N C.

REFERS TO

E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD,

GROCER, Ship Chandler, and Commission Merchant, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

WILKINSON & ESLER,

WASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

STARR, SON & CO.,

(LATE MALTBY & STARR.)

147 Water street, New York.

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS of their own Manufacture, which they offer to Cash and Time buyers on the most liberal terms at a slight advance from cost. Their long experience in this branch of business enables them to offer inducements to buyers seldom met with; an examination of their stock is particularly invited. Orders respectfully solicited, and especial attention paid to packing goods for distant trade. STARR, & CO., 147 Water Street, New York. Dec. 17. 15-3m

THE LARGEST SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.

THOMAS G. STEARNS, importer and jobber of SILKS, MILLINERY, and FANCY GOODS, 162 Broadway, N. Y., has now in store and is daily receiving and offering at the Lowest Prices, a complete assortment of Goods in his line, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of **Black and Fancy Silks, Marcellines, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Embroideries, French and English Crapes, Crape Veils, Silk Cravats, Gloves of all Kinds, Silk Lace Mitts, Barèges, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Silks.**

The undersigned would invite the attention of his friends and the trade generally. He will offer great inducements to cash and Short Time Buyers.

THOMAS G. STEARNS, 162 Broadway, Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y. Dec. 30, 1852. 17-1y

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS.

ANSON TAYLOR, No. 160 Broadway, New York, Manufacturer and Commission dealer in HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, HATTERS' STOCK, TRIMMINGS, &c. A. T.'s long experience in these particular branches of business, joined to his facilities in the manufacturing, enables him to offer inducements to purchasers that cannot be had of those who purchase their goods at second or third hand. His present stock is extensive and well assorted for the country trade, and will be constantly added to by fresh importations, and from his own manufactory. Particular attention paid to orders by mail. Dec. 31—17-3m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the citizens of Bladen county, that he has taken A. McKinnon's old stand in Elizabeth, for the purpose of carrying on the HARNESS MAKEING BUSINESS of every deicription, on as reasonable terms as possible. J. FLYNT. April 16, 1852 32-tf

NOTICE THIS.—I will charge interest on all accounts due me of longer standing than 30 days, the goods which are nearly all cash articles, and I am compelled to charge interest, when they are sold on credit. 29-1y14 M. McINNIS.

PIANOS—MUSIC.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity that he has opened a MUSIC STORE on Market street, above the Carolina Hotel, where he intends to keep a complete assortment of PIANOS of the most celebrated manufacture. No. 6, 6½, and 7 octave Pianos, in Rosewood Cases, and with the latest improvements. These instruments have been selected himself, and he therefore feels confident to guarantee them to be superior in tone, finish and workmanship to any that ever came to this market before. He will sell them at New York prices.

He also keeps, and is constantly receiving, the latest and most fashionable Music for Piano and *all* other instruments. By arrangements with Northern Publishers are such, that he is enabled to receive any ordered piece, either published in Europe or in this country, in *three days*. He will attend to any orders from String or Brass Bands, either for instruments or arranged Music, with despatch, having arranged the Music of the Wilmington Amateur Brass Band during the last 6 months.

Pianos taken in exchange.

All orders for Music or Instruments from the country, will be promptly attended to. HERMANN L. SCHREINER, Dec 12th.—[6-tf] Professor of Music.

☞Fayetteville Observer, Newbern Newbernian, and Goldsboro' Republican, copy 3 times, and send bill and marked paper to the subscriber.

General Notices.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a Co-partnership, under the firm and style of SAMUEL HOFFMAN & BROTHER, for the transaction of the Clothing and Dry Goods business. SAMUEL HOFFMAN. SELIGMAN HOFFMAN.

Feb. 12, 1853. 137-3t—24-3t

NOTICE.

HAVING this day formed a Co-partnership with my brother, Samuel Hoffman, I request all persons who are indebted to me by Note or Book account, to come forward and settle the same, as it is necessary that all moneys due me up to this date should be settled without delay. SELIGMAN HOFFMAN.

February 12th, 1853. 137-3t—24 3t

75 MULES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will have in Wilmington, in the course of ten or twelve days, about SEVENTY-FIVE LIKELY YOUNG MULES, which he will sell on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase can address the subscriber at Spring Garden P O., New Hanover county. THOMAS W. DEVANE.

Feb. 15th, 1853 138-3t—24-2t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having, at February Term, A. D., 1853, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Bladen County, taken Letters of Administration on the estate of GEORGE T. BARKSDALE, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of the deceased, to present the same, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the said estate will please to make immediate payment.

February the 7th day, A. D., 1853. PATRICK MURPHY, Administrator.

FURTHER NOTICE.

HAVING obtained an Order of Court to that effect, I shall, on the 28th day of February inst., at the late residence of George T. Barksdale, deceased, expose to Public Sale, the Personal Property belonging to said astate, consisting of Stock, Farming Utensils, Pork, Corn, Fodder, Carts, Wagon, 2 Barouches, Mules, Horses, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Blacksmith Tools, and thirteen Negroes—women and children. At his place near the Clarendon Bridge, in Cumberland, on the 1st of March next, Corn, Fodder, Pork, Farming Utensils, and all the perishable property *there*, of said Estate. At the Daily place, near Fayetteville, on the 2nd March next, the perishable property of said Estate *there*. At the old Barksdale place, near Summerville, on the 4th of March next, the furniture and perishable property of said Estate *there*. And at the place near James Robinson's, in Bladen, on the 7th March next, the corn, hogs, and perishable property of said Estate at that place, and various other articles too tedious to mention. Also, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 8th March next, a valuable workman, named Miles.

The property will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months—the purchaser giving bond and approved security before the property is removed.

The sales will commence at 11 o'clock. Negroes hired out also. PATRICK MURPHY, Administrator.

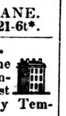
Feb'y the 7th day, A. D. 1853. 23-3t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT I have lost or mislaid the Certificate for Five Shares of the Captal Stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, and intend to apply, in due time, to the proper authority for a new certificate. J. C. DEVANE.

Jan. 28, 1852. 21-6t*.

TAYLOR'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL.



THE Proprietor takes this opportunity to inform the Temperance Community and the Public in general, that he still continues, as he has done for the last six years, to keep the above-named house on strictly Temperance principles.

Thankful for past favors, he would again invite all who want a quiet, comfortable and cheap home, while stopping in the city, to give him a call. This house is well located for business men, being No. 28 Cortlandt-street, near Broadway, and the landing of most of the Steamboats and Railroads in the city. ELDAD TAYLOR.

New York, January 13, 1853 19-3m

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of Capt. Charles Burns, are requested to be rendered according to law, to the subscriber on or before the 10th of June next, as the Estate will be closed immediately after that day.

THOS. W. GORE, Adm'r.

Little River, S. C., Jan. 3rd, 1853. 19-t10ju

LOOK AT THIS.

HAVING again located myself in Wilmington, I take this method of saying to my friends in the country, as well as in Wilmington, that I stop with Rothwell & McAuslan, where I will at all times be ready to sell goods as cheap as they can be bought in this place. I hope my friends will not forget where I stay. H. M. COWAN.

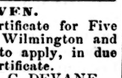
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 20, 1852 50-tf

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE, at manufacturer's prices, two of Messrs. R. Sinclair & Co.'s improved thirty inch French Burr Stone Corn Mills, for plantation use—warranted to grind from four to five bushels of fine Meal per hour with four ordinary size horses. Those who are in want of a first rate Mill will please call and examine, or address

D. L. BURBANK, (sign of the Turk,)
July 2—43 Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

THE BROTHERS' STEAMBOAT COMPANY,



OR BANKS'S LINE—is prepared with Steamers "*Brothers*" and "*Douglass*," and a compliment of Tow Boats, to carry with dispatch all Freights shipped by them between Fayetteville and Wilmington, or to any intermediate landings on the River.

JOHN BANKS, Ag't, Wilmington.
D. & W. M'LAUREN, Ag'ts, Fayetteville.
Sept. 24, 1850 3-6m

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs. MILES COSTIN,

Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
September 12; 1852 1-12m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his town and country friends for the liberal patronage he has received from them for the past year, and would respectfully inform them that he has just returned from the North with his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which he is now receiving, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He has on hand the following among other articles.

20 bbls. Whiskey;	20 bags Coffee;
10 " Rum;	10 bbls. Pork;
5 firkins Butter;	20 boxes Cheese;

20 bbls. Sugar, different grades;
50 " Flour, fine and super;
50 bags extra family Flour;

Wines, Brandy, Gin, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Indigo, Nutmegs, Mess Beef, Mackerel, Shoes, Spun Yarn, Fancy Prints, Flannels, Winter Goods for pants, Cutlery, Crockery, Sheeting, Shirting, Blankets, Buckets, Brooms, Soap, Candles, &c., and many other articles too tedious to mention. Don't forget to call at the old stand, Market-street, in front of the Carolina Hotel. THOS. C. CRAFT.

Wilmington, Sept. 10th, 1852.

LARGE Axles of Superior quality—Suitable for Timber Waggons. Extra Timber Axes; House and Yard Axes, cheap. For sale by J. M. ROBINSON.

MATCHES.—50 Gross, just landed, without sulphur, for sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.

CHAMPAGNE WINE.—20 baskets of superior quality, for sale low by L. N. BARLOW.

TOBACCO. 10 boxes good sound 1 lb. lump, for sale at 15 cents, by M. McINNIS.

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J C. & R. B. WOOD,
Jan. 2, '52—17v8] Contractors and Builders.

WHISKEY.—50 bbls. Rectified and Monongahela. For sale by M. McINNIS.

SNUFF. 5½ bbls. Outcalt's best; 5 bbls. do. do; 25 boxes Rose Hill Mill. For sale by M. McINNIS.

CAPS—CAPS—CAPS.—400 doz. Men's, Boys', Children's and infants' Caps; every variety of Cloth, Silk, Glazed, and Fur Caps, for sale at very low prices. Those wishing cheap Caps, will find them at the Hat Store. C. MYERS. Oct. 22.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND, those fine brands of Tobacco, El Sacramento, Cabiness, Gold Bar, or Twist Tobacco, which we are selling at a low price. WILKINSON & ESLER.

NOTICE.—Those indebted to Wilkinson & Esler, will confer a favor by calling and settling, as their bills are now ready at the FRUIT DEPOT.

JUST RECEIVING.—Whole, half and quarter boxes Raisins; drums new Figgs; Currents and Citron; Candy, Almonds, Pecan, Brazil, Filberts, and English Walnuts; Preserves, Pickles, Jellies, Jams, &c. All new and fresh, for sale low by L. N. BARLOW, Granite row, Free st.

FRESH CANDY. 1,000 lbs. assorted, in 25 lb. boxes; 400 lbs. assorted, for retailing—just received, fresh from the manufactory, and for sale in lots to suit by L. N. BARLOW. Feb. 18

General Notices.

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD, at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in March next, the following tracts of lands and town lots, or as much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1851, and the costs of this advertisement, viz:

Town, Lots.	Situation of Land & Lots	By whom Listed.	Am't Tax.
	WILMINGTON DISTRICT.		
1	No. 125, B.....	Elvin Artis,	$6 36
1	On Second street	William Blaney,	14 76
1	On Third street	do. for J. Blaney,	6 26
1	Between Surry & Front st.	do. for M. Sargent,	13 92
1	On 3d st. between Church and Nun.....	Mary Burnett,	10 60
1	Old Brunswick st., No. 7.	James M. Baber,	4 69
1		J. W. Brantley,	9 86
1	Walnut street.....	Rina Cochran,	17 40
1		Gideon Capps,	6 43
1	On Boundary street.....	Joseph Craig,	10 25
1	Castle street continued....	J. B. Cannady,	6 68
1		Caty Campbell,	3 48
1	On Orange street.....	James O. Chambers,	9 29
1	Near Dry Pond.....	T. B Floyd,	4 07
1	Queen street, No. 210....	Augustus Frost,	7 69
1	Market street continued..	Mrs. Guthrie,	13 01
1	On Third street.....	Nathan Green,	26 10
1	4th square East of Boundary	D J. Gilbert for S Wright,	17 40
1	Near Railroad.....	James Hostler,	8 12
		E. W. Hawkins,	8 01
	Near Railroad.....	M. M. Holmes,	1 74
1	North side Market street.	Wm. M. Harriss,	10 04
1	On Orange street.....	B. L. Hoskins,	31 31
1	Front street, No. 46.....	S. P. Ivey,	19 34
1	On Second street.....	John S. James,	32 94
	do...do....do.....	S. E. King,	6 08
	No. 150, letter A.....	D. D. King,	20 88
1	Third street, near railroad	Nancy London,	6 96
	No. 50, B.....	Polly Locke,	7 10
1	On Princess street.....	H. Lammerman,	11 03
		Mary Martin,	2 18
1	Mulberry and Sixth sts...	Margaret McLellan,	6 90
1	In Oregon, McRae street.	Donald McRae for Bella Sampson,	6 53
1	On Front street.....	James T. Morriss,	22 50
1	On Surry street.....	Mary Morriss.	22 50
1	On Castle street.....	N. S. McEachern,	2 52
1	Joining J. A. Parker's ...	J. C. Millis,	6 68
1	On Walnut street.....	Albert G. Hall,	32 56
1	Near the Newbern road..	Rob't S. McComber,	39 27
1	On Castle street.....	John McEachern,	4 68
1	On Market street.....	Alexander May,	17 65
1	Red Cross street.....	Thos. M. Rogers,	4 24
1	Red Cross and 3d st.....	Mariah Stately,	15 23
1	Near Dry Pond.....	Mariah Stanly,	10 84
1	Fourth street.....	Fred. Sullivan,	6 44
1	No. 45, B.....	Henry Sampson,	5 22
1	Near Dry Pond.....	R. Sibbett,	4 35
1	East of Old Boundary....	Joseph Springs,	3 20
1	On Old Boundary street..	Stanton Spooner,	21 72
1	On Mulberry street.....	Isaac B. Smith,	10 86
1	Between do. and Walnut,	Ann Sellers,	4 69
1	On 5th street.....	H. B. Shoaler,	24 12
1	On 2nd street.....	Est of Wm. Shaw,	15 13
1	On corner Red Cross st...	Peter G. Tilly,	6 96
1	On 2nd street.....	J. E. Toomer for E. Toomer,	4 65
1	McRae street.....	F. Varian,	13 05
1	On Old Boundary.....	E. M. Ward,	28 17
1	On Boundary st.....	Benj. White,	13 05
1	On 3d street.....	John Williams,	88 84
1	Orange and Dock sts.....	Wm. A. Williams,	43 50
1	California.....	do.	
Acres	FEDERAL POINT DISTRICT.		
350	On Trumpeter's Creek...	Stephen Keyes,	2 03
400	Federal Point	Samuel Mints,	1 08
1	....do....do	Lewis Pepper,	3 40
80	....do....do	Wm. C. Tharpe,	1 05
	UPPER SOUND DISTRICT.		
1,000	....do....do.... do....	Charles Bonham,	5 54
200	....do....do.... do....	Geo. F. Bowen,	4 76
365	....do....do.... do....	Eley Potter,	1 62
210	....do....do.... do....	Param Puckett, sr.,	2 22
100	....do....do.... do....	Julia A. Trask,	3 61
	MIDDLE SOUND DISTRICT.		
	On Clear Run.....	N. Bloodworth,	1 82
25	....do....do	Francis Bill,	2 91
254	Deep Inlet Creek	Benetta Bryant,	6 17
100	Smith's Mill Creek	Wm. R. Harper,	1 17
180	On the Sound.....	Micajah T. Kennedy	2 23
350	..do.... do.....	Mary Ann Page,	14 50
	HOLLY SHELTER DISTRICT.		
400	..do.....do..... do....	Wm. W. Anderson,	1 24
100	..do.....do..... do....	Jacob Rochell,	97
	ROCKY POINT DISTRICT.		
200	On Burgaw.....	Wm. A. Bloodworth	4 24
150	.do.... do	Joseph Bird,	2 49
100	Little Burgaw	John Bradshaw,	1 37
490	On Burgaw.....	Timothy Croom,	1 08
480	Rocky Point.....	Wm. J. Hand, sr.,	6 02
100	On Cypress.....	Cath. Highsmith,	1 68
360	On Big Swamp.....	David L. Smith,	3 87
	LONG CREEK DISTRICT.		
820	On Morgan's Creek.....	James Bourdeaux,	10 92
50	On Mill Branch.....	John R. Harts,	97
200	On Long Creek.....	George Moore,	1 49
200	....do....do	Jesse Miller,	1 37
208	On Morgan's Creek.....	Obed Scott,	4 72
94	Riley's Creek.....	Elias R. Wilson,	2 20
	SOUTH WASHINGTON DIST.		
92	.... do..... do....	Isaac Blanton,	14
94	....do..... do....	R. M. Bloodworth,	1 10
230	....do..... do....	Laban Carroll for Wm. Lamb,	1 22
129	....do..... do....	Hosea Dempsey,	34
542	....do..... do....	Rufus W. Garriss,	1 49
50	....do..... do....	Wm. S. Henry,	97
180	....do..... do....	Daniel Kerr,	1 10
50	....do..... do....	Wm. S. Murray,	97
634	....do..... do....	John M. Murray,	2 18
24	....do..... do....	Thos. Murray,	1 76
417	....do..... do....	James Mills,	5 65
640	....do..... do....	Catharine Murray,	1 76
300	....do..... do....	Catharine Mills,	3 33
85	....do..... do....	Bryant Moore,	1 22
100	....do..... do....	James T. Ritter,	3 22
240	....do..... do....	Shadrack Stallings,	43
	PINEY WOODS DISTRICT.		
65	On Long Creek.....	Sarah Ann Rowe,	3 00
248	.....do....do	Benj. Rowe,	2 76
233	.....do....do	Jesse Walker,	1 59
165	Moore's Creek.....	Wm. White,	1 76
165	....do....do	Joseph White,	1 51
	CAINTUCK DISTRICT.		
505	.....do.....do	Arthur Bourdeaux,	11 17
150	.....do.....do	Francis J. Pridgeon,	1 24
146	.....do.....do	Hugh Potter,	1 24
	LOWER BLACK RIVER DIST.		
84	.....do.....do....	Griffith Barnhill,	1 17
65	.....do.....do....	Hardy P. Brinson,	1 85
262	.....do.....do....	Wm. Everitt,	1 71
54	.....do.....do....	Sam'l J. Moore,	98
99	.....do.....do....	Wilson E. Moore,	4 61
50	.....do.....do....	Jesse R. Mott,	3 37

OWEN FENNELL,
Late Sheriff of New Hanover county.
Wilmington, Dec. 15, 1852 [Pr. adv. $74 50] 16-3m

$20 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension of a Negro Woman named EDITH, or commonly called EADY, belonging to the estate of James P. Davis, dec'd., late of Duplin county, and delivery to us, or her confinement in Jail so that we can get her.—She has been absent for about two years, and propably lurks, or is concealed in the part of New Hanover county adjoining the Duplin line. We will also pay the aforesaid amount to any person who will enable us to convict any white man of harboring said slave. Said slave, Edith, is the wife of a negro man named Jack, (a blacksmith,) formerly the property of Henry Williams, dec'd

J. H. JERMAN,
SETH DAVIS, } Adm'rs.
December 6, 1852 15-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.

☞REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice

☞Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted. Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th December, 1852, his negro man CÆSAR. Said negro is about 50 years of age, black complexion, and limps slightly when he walks. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Miller or Mr. Pearsall's plantation in Duplin county. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me or his confinement in the Jail of Duplin county. JOSEPH R. HATCH.

Warsaw, Duplin co., Dec. 28, 1852 17-tf

LARGE MARBLE MONUMENT.

A LARGE FAMILY MONUMENT, completed in the best style, of the very best American Marble, is offered for sale at a reasonable price. For particulars, apply at THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

May 20, 1853. 218-3t—37-tf

SEGARS, SEGARS.—We have now on hand, Segars of the most popular brands, Importers and Manufacturers, which we are now offering at low prices. WILKINSON & ESLER.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, where he has purchased direct from the manufactures and Importers, a large stock, carefully selected, which he offers at the lowest prices, consisting in part of:

DRUGS & MEDICINES.—Castor Oil, by the gallon, bottle and dozen; Epsom Salts; Blue Mass; Jalap; Ipecac; Rhubarb; Seidlits and Soda Powders; Haskell & Merrick's and Schiffelin & Co's Select Powders; Sago; Arrow Root; Barley; Mace; Ginger; Allspice; Squills; Opium, &c.

CHEMICALS.—200 oz. Sulph. Quinine, "Powers & Weightman;" 20 lbs. Calomel; 6 oz. Sulph. Morphine; 20 lbs. Pre-to Carb. Iron; Act: Lead; Sulph. Zinc; Cit. Iron and Quinine; Tannin; Valerianate of Iron; Valerianate of Zinc.

PAINTS.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, pure; 5000 lbs. White Lead, extra; 2,000 lbs. White Lead, No. 1; 1,000 Yellow Ochre in Oil; 1,000 Spanish Brown in Oil; 1000 Venetian Red do.; 500 Chrome Green in Oil; Chrome Yellow do.; 100 ground Verdigris; Pumanice Stone; Litharge; Umber; Terra de Siene; 1,000 Black Lead in Oil; Linseed Oil; Whale and Sperm Oils; Train Oil; 2,000 boxes assorted Window Glass; 20 reams Sand Paper; Putty; Whiting, Red Lead, &c. &c.

PASTRY & COOKING.—2 gross Yeast Powders; Cr. Tartar; Bi-carb. Soda; Vanilla Beans; Ext's of Lemon, Vanilla, Rose, Nutmegs, &c., Isinglass; Gelatine; Russian Gelatine, &c.

FANCY ARTICLES.—76 doz. Tooth Brushes, large assortment; 10 dozen Shaving Brushes; 5 doz. Nail Brushes; 1 doz. Comb Brushes; 50 doz. Hair Brushes; 1 doz. Hat Brushes; 1 doz. Cloth Brushes 50 doz. Shaving Soap; 6 doz. Lubben's Extracts, assorted; 2 doz. Ess. Bouquet; 1 doz. Oriental Drops; 12 doz. German Cologne; Bell Cologne, Powder and Puff Boxes; Cold Crem; Lip Salve; Toilet Powder; Tobacco Pouches; Combs; 50 doz. Paint Brushes; Blenders, Fitch Brushes; Spruce Gum; Gum Drops; Andersons. Lemons and Goodwin's Fine Cut Tobacco; 30,000 imported Cigars; Cigar Cases, &c. &c. For sale wholesale and retail by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 28 Druggist and Chemist.

CHEMICALS.—Fresh arrivals of the following: 100 oz. Sulphate Quinine, 5 bbls. Epsom Salts, 5 lbs. pure Sulphate Zinc, 8 oz. Sulphate Morphine, 4 oz. Acetate Morphine, 10 lbs. Blue Mass, 15 lbs. English Calomel, 6 oz Peperine, 5 gals. Spirits Nitre, 2 oz. Oil Tobacco, 5 lbs. Hyd. Patassa, (English,) 2 lbs. Iodine, 2 lbs. Iodine Arsenic, 2 lbs. Chloroform, 1 oz. Iodine Copper, 1 oz. Valerinate of Iron, 5 lbs. Phosphate Soda, 20 lbs. Sugar Lead, pure, 4 oz. Tannin, 1 oz. Oxide Mercury, 5 gals. Aq. Ammonia, 10 lbs. Spirits Ammonia Aromat, 10 lbs. Hoffman's Anodyne. For sale by C. DuPRE, Druggist,
April 2d Market street.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Just received—10 lbs. Gum Opium, (Turkey,) 200 lbs. Salt Petre, 40 lbs. Gum Arabic, 30 lbs Alexandria Senna, 20 lbs. E. I. Senna, 1 bbl. Gum Camphor, 1 bbl. Cream of Tartar, 1 bbl. Carb. Soda, 1 barrel Sal. Soda, 2 cases Cooper's Isinglass, 3 doz. Cox's Gelatine, 4 boxes celebrated Soap Powder, 12 doz. boxes Yeast Powder C. DuPRE, Druggist.

PATENT MEDICINES.—4 boxes Sand's Sarsaparilla, 2 boxes Townsend's do., 3 doz. Risley's do., 3 gross Bateman's Drops, ½ gross Wright's Pills, 1 gross Brandreth's do., 1 gross Peters' do., 4 doz. Spencer's do., 6 doz. Beckwith's do. 6 dozen Moffat's do., ½ gross Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, 4 doz. Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, &c. C. DuPRE, Druggist and Apothecary.

PAINTS, OILS, &c. &c.—8000 lbs. Pure Extra and No. 1 Lead, 8 bbls. Linseed Oil, Pure, 150 lbs. Chrome Green, 60 lbs. Paris Green ground and in Oil, 6 boxes Chrome Green, (Dry,) 4 boxes Am. Vermillion, 5 bbls. Lamp Black, 500 lbs. Spanish Brown, (in Oil,) 2 casks Venitian Red, (English,) 500 lbs. Venitian Red, (in Oil.) 150 boxes Window Glass, American and French, at C. DuPRE'S, Drug Store, Market st.

FANCY ARTICLES.—12 doz. Lubin's Extract, 3 dozen Poncine Soap, 1 gross Brown Windsor Soap, 6 dozen Shaving Cream, 3 dozen Wash Balls; 3 doz. Buffalo Combs, (superior;) 1 gross Wax Matches; a large assortment of Hair and Tooth Brushes. C. DuPRE,
ap2 Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.

STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT

IS confidently recommended to invalids, as UNSURPASSED by any known preparation, for the cure of COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and other forms of Common Colds, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CROUP, CONSUMPTION, in an early stage, and for the relief of the patient even in advanced stages of that fatal disease.

It combines in a scientific manner remedies of long esteemed value, with others of more recent discovery, and besides its soothing and tonic qualities, acts through the skin gently, and with great efficacy for the cure of this class of diseases.

Certificate from Dr. JOHN ADDISON, physician to the Baltimore Southern Dispensary.

Having been made acquainted with the ingredients which enter into the composition of your "ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT," and having also made trials of its virtues, I have no hesitation in recommending it to the confidence and patronage of the public, as a most valuable medicine in the treatment of the various diseases for which it is intended.

A number of the most respectable physicians, to

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEB. 25, 1853.

Daily paper one year..................$6,00 } Invariably
Weekly...................................2,50 } in advance.

A Chamber of Commerce, or Board of Trade.

The establishment of some association in the nature of a Chamber of Commerce, or Board of Trade, for this place, has more than once been suggested in commercial circles, and the impression seems to be pretty general among our mercantile community, that some such organization would be highly useful, and have a tendency to advance the interests of the place.

The objects and sphere of duties of such body are very succinctly stated in the preamble to the articles of association of the Baltimore Board of Trade, adopted in 1849, as follows:

"Believing in the necessity of an association of citizens to give tone and energy to their efforts in securing the advantages which the position of the city affords to commerce and manufactures; and that this end may be accomplished by the establishment of a Board of Trade, the duty of whose executive shall be to consider all subjects of internal improvement agitated in the community, which may be brought under their notice by members of the same; and take such efficient measures in relation thereto, as the importance of the subject shall call for; to settle and adjust all matters relating to the trade of the city; to establish its customs and ordinances, and to maintain unity of action for public good: We hereunto subscribe to the following articles of association."

The most important objects are briefly set forth above, which might apply with equal propriety to the Chamber of commerce of N. York, which seems to have the same ends in view. This latter body received a charter from Cadwallader Colden, the Royal Governor of the Province of New York, in the year 1770, which charter was revived by an act of the New York Legislature, passed Feb. 13th. 1784. It has been in operation ever since, with various changes of fortune, although its power and influence over commercial matters in New York, do not seem to be quite as great as formerly—so many new and peculiar elements of commerce have recently been introduced as to give a different tone and character to matters and things there. The Baltimore Board of Trade was incorporated by an act of the Maryland Legislature, passed in May last.

The most important feature in all these bodies seems to be the appointment of a committee of arbitration, whose business it shall be to arbitrate and decide all disputed accounts and contracts, and all controversies of a mercantile character, which may be brought before them by the members. In order to render such decision, or arbitration, binding, it would seem necessary for the parties to have signed a penalty bond, for such amount as the committee may require, to abide by the decision of the same.

In looking over the annual report of the President and Directors of the Baltimore Board of Trade, made on the 21 of last October, we find that their attention has been directed to a large range of subjects, to wit: Memorializing Congress for a bill to guard against steamboat explosions,—for the improvement of the Light-House system—in favor of the River and Harbor Bill—in favor of the preservation of the Wheeling suspension Bridge, by declaring it a national post route, etc. A committee was sent on to Washington City, to use proper exertions for the maintainance of a daily mail communication between Baltimore and Norfolk, and through Norfolk, with a large Southern section. It is thought that, to the effort thus made, in a great measure, is owing the present running of such daily mail. Internal Improvements—commercial regulations, and all manner of subjects seem, also, to have attracted their attention, and procured their action.

But we have gone sufficiently far into detail. The object of such an association in this place would be to act as the recognized organ of the commercial interest—to receive or to make suggestions upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of the town, either in its relations with other ports or with the interior of the country—to establish and regulate commercial customs and ordinances, and to decide upon such when any disputes might arise between its members.

The guardianship of our interests in the interior, and of the communications opened up by means of our public works, should be placed in the hands of some vigilant and regularly constituted body, whose duty it would be to obtain every information in its power, and from time to time, lay such information before the community, accompanied by such suggestions as might seem proper. Our interests in the coal fields, and our future prospects everywhere require careful watching. In taking any action for bringing the dangerous state of our navigation to the notice of Congress, the existence of some permanent recognized body, would be of great service;—so indispensable, indeed, that some such body, in the shape of a committee upon the River and Bars, was appointed sometime since by a public meeting, and has been acting since to the best of its ability.

Enough has been said, however, to bring the matter—although feebly—to the notice of those interested. Any further action must proceed from them. Should they deem such action necessary or proper, we hope that it will be taken promptly.

The German Volunteers.

This new uniformed Company, under the command of Capt. Jacob Wessel, made its first turn-out this morning, in honor of Washington's birth day. The Company musters about sixty bayonets; and in the excellence of its drill, and the steadiness of its movements, reflects the highest credit, both upon its officers and members. We have seldom, if ever, seen a Company—even of much longer standing—perform all its evolutions with greater precision, and in marching, the files moved forward as one man.

The appearance of the Volunteers—their uniform and equipments—the state of their arms, and every thing pertaining to them, are neat and soldierly in the highest degree; and the getting up of so fine a Company is a valuable accession to the citizen soldiery of the State, and cannot fail to give an impetus to the military spirit—not only among our adopted citizens—but also among those of native birth.

Of course, most, if not all, our readers are aware that another new volunteer company, composed of young men of the town, has been organized, and is in course of drilling and preparation, under the command of E. Cantwell, Esq., who has been chosen Captain. We are not aware of the precise time when they will make their first parade, but believe that it will be at an early day. Wilmington will then be able to boast of two handsome and efficient volunteer companies, instead of depending simply upon the worn-out malitia system, which, some how or other, has fallen under very general ridicule.

Daily Journal, 22d inst.

HEAVY BLOW AND RAIN.—We had a rainy day last Tuesday, and at night the wind blew a perfect gale from the East, shifting round to the South some time before day, the rain continuing to come down heavy during the greater part of the night.—We learn that a number of Turpentine and Timber rafts were broken up, and the most of them will be lost to the owners.

CONSTABLES ELECTED.—At the election last Tuesday, Wesley Hodge and Sylvester Petteway, for the upper Division of the town of Wilmington, and F. D. Smaw and George W. Duvall, for the lower Division, were elected Constables for the ensuing year.

☞In a re[illegible] from the North [illegible] the resignation [illegible] ington, N. C., by Wm [illegible] Blount, Whig and the appointment of Thomas [illegible] Latham, Democrat, [illegible] stead. We appended to the announcement so copied, certain remarks of our own, speaking plainly our own views against any Democrat becoming a party to any such arrangements, which upon their very face bare a suspicious appearance, and could not but be productive of evil to the Democratic party. The Wilmington Herald, of Wednesday, seems to be awfully disgruntled indeed, to think that a Democratic paper like the Journal, should venture to express its views upon a question of party policy, which it deems of very considerable importance to the maintenance of Democratic organization. One thing will strike the reader of the Herald's article—our few remarks must have struck—unintentionally on our part—nearer home than Washington; else why should the Herald be so *very* sore upon the subject of such arrangements between Whig resigners and Democratic appointees under Whig rule, at the very close of Whig ascendency. Of the *bona fide* nature of such transfers, the reader can judge from a letter before us, received from the Post Office, Washington, N. C., Feb. 19th, '53, which is signed "Thos. J. Latham, P. M., per Wm. S. Blount, Dep't." The "deputy" being the *resigned* Post Master, who still continues Post Master *de facto*,—the resignation being, it would seem, merely a *ruse* to forestall the action of the incoming administration. As for sneers about, or at "organization," coming from what quarter they may, we let them pass for what they are worth. One thing is certain—*We* are no applicant—never have been an applicant—and question if we ever shall be; so that it can make but little difference to us who gets the offices, so that they be only good men and true, and their appointment come plainly and openly from the party with which they purport to act, and be not smuggled in at the fag end of an opposing and out-going administration, that never before dreamed of appointing a Democrat.

The Danville Connection.

We are rejoiced to notice that our Raleigh cotemporaries, without exception or distinction of party, have announced themselves plainly, openly and strongly opposed to the effort now being made in certain quarters to connect the North Carolina Central Road with the Richmond and Danville Road, and thus practically to nullify the intention of the framers of the charter of the Road, under which the State subscription of two millions of dollars was obtained. The object in projecting the Central Railroad at all, was to defeat the Danville and Charlotte connection, which would have cut the State in two, and in order to carry this object into effect, the present route was proposed, and a subscription of two millions of dollars made by the State. The Danville project could have been carried out without asking a dollar from the State; and it would certainly be a strange manœuvre, were North Carolina first to incur a debt of a large amount to guard against the probable fatal results of that project, and then, afterwards, virtually to allow the works constructed by her to be used for the furtherance of the very scheme they were planned to defeat, or render unnecessary.

We should sooner, perhaps, have alluded to this stand taken by our Raleigh cotemporaries. The Standard promptly responded to our short paragraph calling attention to Mr. Palmer's letter from Richmond, and we are pleased to see that the Star and Register have followed suit. It will be some time, we think, before the Central Road will be tapped by Richmond—either at Greensborough or Graham.—Of course, we regard the press of Raleigh as speaking the views of the Raleigh interest, which, combined with the other elements of opposition to the Danville connection, render its defeat certain for long years to come.

General Pierce arrived at Washington City on Monday evening, from Philadelphia. Hon. George M. Dallas accompanied him; and the arrival of this latter distinguished gentleman somewhat deranges the calculations of the speculators in Cabinet making. It is thought possible that Mr. Dallas may be Secretary of State, Gov. Marcy Secretary of the Treasury, and that Mr. Cushing will be sent Minister to France. Mr. Buchanan is talked of for the mission to England.

The Caloric Ship Ericsson is in the Potomac, opposite Alexandria. Of course she will be visited by a number of official persons.

☞Last Tuesday afternoon, we enjoyed the pleasure of partaking of an elegant collation, prepared for the new Company of German Volunteers, in their very best style, by the worthy hosts of the Washington & Lafayette Hotel—Messrs. THALLY & WHITFIELD. The regular toasts appropriate to the occasion, and to the day commemorated, were proposed by our gallant friend, Capt. WESSEL, and responded to enthusiastically, as were also several volunteer toasts. The occasion was as pleasant as good cheer—good wine, and good feelings could make it; and on leaving the room, we could not but be struck with the singular appropriateness of such a commemoration of WASHINGTON's birth day, by those who had found a home and a refuge beneath the flag which he had borne on to freedom and independence, and who now arrayed themselves amongst the numbers of its defenders.

A Pleasing Circumstance.

Although it cannot be denied that the rush for offices is about as great, and perhaps *leetle* greater, than it should be; yet it is a circumstance honorable alike to the feelings and good taste of the Democratic people, both politicians and others, that the known wishes of the President elect in regard to privacy on his way to the Capital, have been scrupulously respected, and no attempt has at any point been made to obtrude upon him in his present bereavement. Of course, he will have a busy time, after his inauguration, and private feelings must yield to the claims of public duty, and the calls of party friends; still, we auger much of good feeling and forbearance from this auspicious commencement, and are not without strong hopes that no such boring process will be put in operation towards him as drove the last gentlemen elected by the Whig party to untimely graves, before they had well become settled in office. General Pierce, however, is a different man from either Gens. Harrison or Taylor, and will not permit himself to be so badgered—even did a disposition exist to do so, which we feel assured does not. He will be, in a great measure, his own adviser, and his own knowledge of political life will render him independent of leadership or dictation.

☞It snowed very hard in Norfolk on Saturday last. There was also a heavy North East storm, and the Argus of Monday expresses fears for the safety of the shipping on the coast, among the rest, the new Caloric ship Ericsson, should she have happened to be on her way from New York to Norfolk.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The steamship Pacific, arrived at New York on the 21st inst., with dates from Liverpool to the 9th inst. See commercial head for markets. The political news is uninteresting.

[illegible] that the letter was omitted from any chagrin or personal motives." Oh! certainly not!

By the way, we observe that whilst the *Free Press* has addressed itself in various ways to the attention of the *Journal*, that paper seems to pass by all its allusions with silent contempt.

Is it too proud to notice its cotemporary? The "uncharitable or the uninformed" might suppose so, but we know better of course.—*Wil. Herald, 23d inst.*

The Free Press is perfectly right in not thinking that the letter [Mr. McRae's] was omitted from any chagrin or personal motives. Whatever may be our merely personal relations towards any individual, we never permit our private feelings to influence our public course as an Editor; and we think we are fully warranted in remarking in turn, that "it is rather a singular circumstance," that any of our cotemporaries in town should have felt called upon to make our private views or feelings a subject of newspaper comment or speculation. We are vain enough to suppose that we know what is due from us as an Editor of a paper—we have certainly had as much experience as our friends of the Herald or Press; and we have always been inclined to consider ourselves the proper judges of what original communications, even, shall appear in our columns, and still more so of what communications we shall copy from our exchanges. As for the benevolent effort of the Herald in the last paragraph, to get up a little squabble between the Free Press and ourselves, we estimate it fully, but really have something else to do than squabble with our cotemporaries—especially those upon the same side of the house in politics. We are inclined to believe that the Press will understand the Herald's suggestion, and treat it accordingly;—as for ourselves, we intend to pursue the even tenor of our way—turning neither to the right hand nor to the left. As for the State's being represented in the Exhibition at New York, we have our own views upon the subject, and shall present them briefly and plainly, without detaining the reader longer in the discussion of a trifling matter in which he can hardly be supposed to take any interest.

Few, we suppose, can have forgotten the feelings of indignation and chagrin with which our people received the comments of the European press upon the meagre, and somewhat rude, showing presented by the American department, at the Chrystal Palace, in London. The most *effete* of Italian principalities, or German Dutchies, could outshine this vast and growing country in the pretty knick-knackery suitable for exhibition in a Chrystal Palace; while the great works of Internal Improvement, which had enabled us to annihilate space throughout a continent, and the practically useful inventions, by means of which, we had attained such triumphs over all the obstacles of nature, were, from their character and vastness, incapable of presentation on such a field. The triumph of the Yacht America over all competition in English waters, and in presence of Britain's Queen, the supremacy of the seas, which our Collins' Steamers had asserted by their unrivaled performances; yea, even the operations of McCormack's Reaper, all tended to restore the balance, and demonstrate the eminently practical and progressive character of the American mind, which had been placed in doubt by our attempting competition with old Europe, upon a theatre totally unfitted to the development of our power, and the direction of our progress.

North Carolina, we fear, would occupy nearly the same position in the gathering at New York,—a position by no means commensurate with the vastness of her resources, the value of her trade, or the richness of her productions. We could not place the immense water power of the Catawba or the Yadkin, in the Exhibition. In depositing a chunk of coal, or of iron, or of marble, we would much resemble the old gentleman, who carried a brick in his hat as a specimen of a house he had for sale. The veriest Yankee village would out exhibit us.

The truth is, that undeveloped resources, however great, cannot be advantageously exhibited within the four walls of a Crystal Palace; nor can a State so purely agricultural as North Carolina still is, hope to add to her reputation by entering as a competitor for the prize in a field entirely new to her. In her great works, planned and executed, or in progress of execution; in her great resources, mineral, agricultural and commercial, which these works will develop, lies the strength and glory of the State, and not in the few things which, in her present transition state, she can offer for exhibition. Is any one willing to stake the commercial character of North Carolina upon the showing which she can make in the brief interval between this time and the opening of the Exhibition,—especially since the Legislature took no steps in view of any authorized or organized effort of the kind.

The above hastily penned remarks contain views upon this subject *not* hastily adopted by us. We give them for what they are worth, and in plainly expressing our own opinions, we do so with all due respect for those of others. Such being our course, we cannot but regard anything like a calling in question of our private views, feelings, or relations, as totally unnecessary and uncalled for.

☞The steamer America arrived at Halifax on the 19th. Her news is not important. In England, they talk about establishing a Naval Militia. Upon the Continent of Europe, the marriage of the French Emperor still continues to be the leading topic. The coronation of the Emperor and Empress, will take place in May, if not sooner. Congratulations flow in from all parts of France. The profuseness of the Emperor is unequalled in the annals of France.—There seems to be some misunderstanding in regard to the terms in which Russia, Austria and Prussia recognized the French Emperor. The Northern Powers emphatically called for the observance of existing treaties, and the maintenance of the existing territorial limits of Europe.

The fighting between the Turks and Montenegries is still going on, although the odds against the Montenegries are deemed too great to admit of a hope of their ultimate success. Large bodies of Russian troops are being moved towards the Turkish frontier.

Important from Mexico—Another President—Death of Gen. Bustamente.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—Later advices from Mexico state that President Cevallos had resigned his office, being unable to agree with Gen. Uraga and Col. Robbes, who had arrived at the capital.

Gen. Uraga and the Mexican garrison had pronoun- in favor of the return of Santa Anna, and Gen. Lombardini was acting as President protem.

General Bustamente, three times President of Mexico, is dead.

A contract has been concluded with an American company for carrying the mail across Mexico to California.

Plank Roads.

We perceive, from the last Washington Whig, that $45,000 have been subscribed to the Washington & Tarboro' Road by the citizens of Washington, $2,000 in New York, and, as the Whig expresses it, "the magnificent sum of $750" in Tarboro'. We think our people well deserve the publication of their extensive liberality.

The stockholders meet on the 24th inst., when the company will organize.—*Tarboro Southerner.*

The population of Cincinnati, by a census [illegible]

of a nation the m[illegible] [illegible] deal with the [illegible] ness. The same anomaly appears with respect to notes and bills which on the face bear the stamp of legitimate business. The more a house has its paper circulated, the greater will be the facility with which in ordinary times it will be cashed; provided the elements of punctuality and promptness have not been wanting in previous transactions. On the London Stock Exchange a loan of five millions for a defaulting quasi Bankrupt Kingdom, has a greater probability of exciting eager jobbers to worry the successful contractors for a slice, than a loan for one-fifth of that amount demanded for a nation tolerably free from debt, and whose securities are consequently unknown to the mass of capitalists. Wall street practices the same system; Bonds and shares—Notes and Drafts are bought and sold without any clear or definitive knowledge by the brokers of the intrinsic value of the security or the resources of the makers. The makers are *known* i. e. their engagements on paper have been often seen and therefore they are current. It is this method that enables the large companies to go on unceasingly, adding to their obligations in the shape of first and second mortgage, income and convertable Bonds; they are known and capitalists deal with them without reflection.

We have noted recently an instance forcibly illustrating this rule of financiers. The State of Pennsylvania taking advantage of the easy state of the market, and with a view to remodel her indebtedness, was a borrower of several millions She was no stranger to the monied classes, few or no enquiries were made and the negotiation was perfected. The State of North Carolina with little or comparatively no debt ($1.230.000.) with a revenue in excess of her expenditure, immense natural resources both mineral and agricultural yet undeveloped, announces a requisition for certain sums to be expended not in liquidation of old claims but in the completion of internal improvements, that will tend to double the value of her resources, and we hear from many quarters a reiteration of the old remark "not known."—The public works of North Carolina are set out on principles that entirely prevent a useless and demoralizing expenditure. They are based upon the known wants of the people, maturely considered and tested by the experience of series of years. She has been slow to move, but her progression has been permanent. The area of the State is 50,000 square miles —32.000.000 acres.

In the census of 1850 her population was stated at 868.903 souls. Owing to her territorial formation she has as yet no large sea port town within her borders; hence her large and increasingly valuable products go to swell the export lists of other States. The extension of the system of development already commenced, and the alterations now contemplated and which can be effected for a moderate sum to Beaufort Harbor, (admitted to be one of the finest on the Southern coast,) will soon remedy this neglect. In the meantime Wilmington at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, is growing up rapidly, and already commands a considerable trade; the railroad lines of the State will be extended and increased, enabling the valuable products of the interior to reach the seaboard line at an extreme moderate cost.

The North Carolina Railroad which the State is now constructing, and which will stand pledged for the Bonds she is now offering for sale, passes through one of the finest agricultural sections in the South; as must be admitted by all who have travelled the route. This road commences at Goldsboro', in Wayne county, where it connects with the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, Hillsboro', Greensboro', Lexington, Salisbury and Charlotte, where it joins the South Carolina Railroad.

The mineral resources of North Carolina are varied and immense. Iron, copper and coal exists in extensive fields. The State is now making a geological survey under Professor Emmons, (for a copy of whose Report we are indebted to the politeness of D. W. Courts, Esq., State Treasurer,) in which it is shown that on the borders of both Deep and Dan Rivers are immense deposits of valuable coal, which from its cropping out and being in close vicinity to the ocean, can be worked and carried at extremely low rates Of the quality of the Deep River Coal, at page 130 of the Report, the Professor states:

"The two varieties of coal, the bituminous and semi-bituminous, passing into anthracite, are known in this coalfield. The bituminous is scarcely equalled for fineness and excellency, in this country, and it has been said by a gentleman, who is well acquainted with Liverpool coal, that it will burn twice as long. A direct comparison has not been made, to my knowledge, but that the assertion has much truth in it, I have no doubt.

"The Deep River coal is, in the first place, quite free from smut; it does not soil the fingers, but in a trifling degree. It burns freely, and forms a cake: or it undergoes a semi-fusion, and agglutinates, and forms a partially impervious hollow cake, within which combustion goes on for a long time. When a small pile of it is made upon the ground, it may be ignited by a match and a few dry leaves or sticks. It may be ignited in the blaze of a lamp or candle. The coal is, therefore, highly combustible, easily ignited and burns with a bright flame like lightwood, for a long time. It may be burnt upon wood fire.—It may be burnt in the common fire-place, and it is not a little strange, that gentlemen, who have used it for many years, in a blacksmith's forge, should not have used it in their parlors, instead of green black oak.

"This coal is adapted to all the purposes, for which the bituminous coals are specially employed. Thus for the manufacture of the carburetted hydrogen, for lighting streets and houses, there is no coal superior to it. It will require less expense for furnishing it; because, it contains so little sulpher, from which sulphuretted hydrogen is formed. So, also in the grate, it will be far less offensive, for the same reason. But, as it is rich in bitumen, it will furnish a large amount of gas, and that which is, comparatively, pure. This advantage is one of great importance. It should, also, be stated, that it furnishes an excellent cake, which may be used for manufacturing purposes, and as it is left very porous, it is in a condition to adsorb, a large quantity of the solution of cyanide of potas-ium; and hence, is scarcely to add, that it is admirably adapted to steamings, inasmuch as its flame is free and durable. For forge use, it is not surpassed by any coal in market; and for parlor grates, it is both pleasant, economical, and free from dirt.

"The qualities of the Deep River coal are of that character, then, which will give it the highest place in the market. The localities which have been best explored, and where coal of a decided character has been attained, are at Hornesville and Farmville, both in the neighborhood. The Taylor mine, the Gulf or Horton, and the Murchison mines, all furnish a bituminous coal, which may vary in some minor points yet is quite similar as a whole The Horton mine has been used the longest. It was known in the revolution, and a report made to Congress respecting it, is still extant. Had the propositions, or views been carried out, which were expressed in that report, we can scarcely tell what the results would have been, not only upon the population of Deep River, but also, upon the enterprize of the State. It must be noticed, that Deep River is central, and in the interior of a country abounding in iron; that it is navigable, by aid of certain improvements; that it communicates with the ocean, and finds a market abroad, for a surplus of the products of manufactures and agriculture; that a use of the natural advantages, to a partial extent only, makes a home market. But the time had not come, for improving the resources of this district. They are, therefore, reserved entire for the present, and they cannot be neglected longer, unless a suicidal State policy is pursued.

In order to show that these coal fields have an immense commercial value, that they will more than adequately repay the expenditure of Capital, to bring the coal to market. The report enters upon an estimate of the quantity, and announces that if one hundred tons of coal were taken out daily, and the seams worked for three hundred days in a year, it would take over two hundred years to exhaust the coal which underlies one square mile; the conclusion formed by Professor Emmons, is that the Deep River Coal Fields are workable for 43 square miles, consequently it is a fair presumption, that the State is fully justified in improving the navigation of the Deep River, and encouraging improvements and promoting greater facilities for communication. [illegible]

[illegible] and various railroads [illegible] that will, when carried into operation, give an immense impetus to the development of the [illegible] of the State.

We have devoted so much space to the consideration of the value of the Coal Fields, that we are precluded from any further lengthened extracts from the Report. However we must state that Professor Emmons has not lost sight of the various other important interests of the citizens of North Carolina. The report dilates at considerable extent u; on the value as fertilizers of the marl, the lime-stone and the salt, found so abundant in the State. It describes the State of North Carolina as divided into two great districts, *Agricultural* and *Mining*—the former embracing those counties immediately upon the Atlantic slope extending to the first fall of the rivers, the latter embracing all west of these falls; and observes that a mining district is usually rough and unproductive, but in North Carolina while mining is capable of giving magnificent returns for labor, the agricultural returns from the surface are equally productive with other sections. Water power of great extent and unfailing permanency abounds: the advantages for making Bar iron of a superior quality are very great, and the resources of the forest immense.

Gen. Pierce Leaving Home.

The New Hampshire Democrat thus notices the departure of Gen. Pierce from his humble home, in Concord, to assume the duties of Chief Magistrate of the Nation, chosen thereto by the suffrages of a free people:

On Monday the 14th, Gen. Franklin Pierce, the President elect of the United States, left his residence in this town for Washington, to enter on the 4th of March, upon the exalted station to which he has been called by the unsolicited expression of the nation's wish. His departure is an event which prompts us to say something more than to announce the fact. For nearly twenty-five years Gen. Pierce has been a public man, in the highest and truest sense of the term, and for a large portion of that time, whether in office or occupying the place of a private citizen, he has been the most influential man to our state. Possessing all those generous and noble attributes which never fail to win the high regard and lasting confidence of an inteligent people, he early acquired and has always retained a popularity based upon so solid a foundation, that nothing has ever been able to impair it.

No citizen of New Hampshire ever possed so great personal popularity, or ever used it for more worthy and unselfish purposes. Eminently just in all his conduct, generous to a fault, the soul of honor, liberal in all his views, possessing as kind and noble a heart as ever warmed a true man's bosom or prompted to chivalrous deeds, and in all his constant and extensive intercourse with the people *ever* exhibiting those traits of character, it is not strange that he has won and retained the warmest attachment and highest respect of all classes, and caused himself to be regarded as a personal friend by all who are worthy of a good man's friendship. And being thus regarded, and in view of the arduous duties and immense responsibilities to which he has been called by the country it is but natural that his departure from among them should be witnessed by our people with a degree of regret which their due appreciation of the high honor conferred upon him and them, cannot entirely dispel. He goes from among us bearing with him the most heartfelt and deep seated respect of the whole community—a respect based upon a knowledge of his eminent abilities and exalted character, and confirmed and heightened by his public services and the high honor which he has brought upon the State. And while they will ever be anxious for the success of his administration, and have the most undoubting confidence in his ability to discharge the high trust committed to him, with signal honor to himself and to the country, they will ever remain especially solicitious for his personal welfare and happiness. That he may be blessed with health and abundant success in all his patriotic and honorable endeavors, is the ardent wish of every true New Hampshire heart.

The Patriot, in connection with this, gives a high eulogium of the Private Secretary of the President, Sidney Webster, Esq., who, it appears, is just the man for the responsible and confidential post to which he has been unsolicitedly called. The Patriot does not contain the names of the Cabinet, as it was reported would be the case.

CORRECTION.—We learn from an accurate source, that the lease of the coal mine at the Gulf was not made by L. J. Haughton, alone, but by the brothers, J. H. and L. J. Haughton, Esqs. to whom the coal on the premises belonged. The price to be paid per ton, has not transpired, and was not correctly stated by us last week, though it is believed that the income to each of the above gentlemen will probably be as much as we stated viz: $10.000 a year.—*Observer.*

Later from California and Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 21.—Mr. Albert Spicer has arrived in the Albatros, from Vera Cruz. He left Mexico on the 11th February with despatches for Washington. He also brings the Tehuantepec contract for A. G. Sloo. Three hundred thousand dollars have already been paid to the Mexican Government, and the Commissioners have left for the Isthmus.—They are to deliver the road to Sloo. Commissioners have also been appointed to treat with the American Government relative to neutrality and protection of the route over the Isthmus.

The Albatros brings California dates to Febuary 2nd via Acapulco and Vera Cruz. The steamer Tennessee left San Francisco on the 1st Febuary, with two and a half millions in gold. The market of California were depressed by large recent arrivals. Chili—flour was selling at $22 to $23 per barrel.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The steamer Ohio, from Aspinwall, with the California mails and specie to the amount of $1,744.399 has arrived.

Col. Jack Hayes, the celebrated Texas Ranger, came passenger.

Council of State.

The Council of State met in this City on Thursday last, pursuant to notification by His Excellency Gov. Reid. All the members were in attendance, as follows:—Perrin Busbee, of Wake; Columbus Mills, of Rutherford; Archibald Henderson, of Rowan; Wilson S. Hill, Sr., of Guilford; Whitmell Stallings, of Gates; William K. Lane, of Wayne; R. S. French, of Robeson. Mr. Busbee was chosen President of the Council

We learn that the following appointments were made by the Governor and Council, to wit: Calvin Graves, of Caswell, and Thomas Bragg, of Northampton, members of the Internal Improvement Board; and Andrew L. Chesson, of Washington county; and Alfred Jones and Wm. W. Holden, of Wake county, members of the Literary Board.

Willis Whitaker, of Wake, and John D. Starr, of Cumberland, Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum, in place of Drs. Watson and Cameron, deceased.

Raleigh Standard, 19th inst.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—The Governor and Council of State, recently in session in this City, have appointed the following gentlemen to represent the State's interest as Directors in the No. Carolina Railroad:

C. F. Fisher, of Rowan county.
Nathaniel G. Rand, of Wake.
Robert P. Dick, of Guilford.
Samuel Hargrave, of Davidson.
Samuel F. Phillips, of Orange.
Robert Strange, Jr., of New Hanover.
William T. Dortch, of Wayne.
William H. Washington, of Craven.

Raleigh Standard.

EXPEDITION OF LIEUT. MACRAE, U. S. NAVY.—The last advices from the South Pacific brings us intelligence that Lieut. MACRAE, U. S. Navy, who had been detailed on a magnetical and geographical expedition by Lieut. GILLISS, U. S. Navy, had safely traversed the Andes with all his instruments, and was then at Mendoza, in the Argentine Republic. He describes the passage of the Andes as unusually stormy for the period of the year, but, like a true lover of science, he had persevered until the completion of observations to solve the interesting problem he was sent upon, although it cost the entire cuticle of every part of the body exposed to the air.

The condition of the country between Mendoza and Buenos Ayres was such that he feared he might be obliged to abandon his instruments at some time on [illegible] of science, however, we [illegible] safely over the pam[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] quarter dollar, [illegible] for the coinage [illegible] it will be seen, [illegible] in the value of silver [illegible] so as to [illegible] no longer a more desirable [illegible]—and it makes in effect gold the standard of value, and silver subservient to it. Under the operation of law, the present silver coin will doubtless soon disappear to be reproduced in the new coinage of less value—and we look confidently to a most desirable result—that of supplying the demand for small change:

SEC. 1. That from and after the first day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, the weight of the half dollar or piece of fifty cents shall be one hundred and ninety-two grains, and the quarter dollar, dime, and half dime shall be, respectively, one-half, one-fifth, and one-tenth of the weight of said half dollar.

SEC. 2. That the silver coins issued in conformity with the above section shall be legal tenders in payment of debts for all sums not exceeding five dollars.

SEC. 3. That, in order to procure bullion for the requisite coinage of the subdivisions of the dollar authorized by this act, the Treasurer of the Mint shall, with the approval of the Director, purchase such bullion with the bullion fund of the mint. He shall charge himself with the gain arising from the coinage of such bullion into coins of a nominal value exceeding the intrinsic value thereof, and shall be credited with the difference between such intrinsic value and the price paid for said bullion, and with the expense of distributing said coins as hereinafter provided. The balances to his credit, or the profit of said coinage, shall be, from time to time, on a warrant of the Director of the mint, transferred to the account of the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 4. That such coins shall be paid out at the mint, in exchange for gold coins at par, in sums not less than one hundred dollars; and it shall be lawful, also, to transmit parcels of the same from time to time to the assistant treasurers, depositaries, and other officers of the United States, under general regulations, proposed by the Director of the Mint, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; *Provided, however*, That the amount coined into quarter dollars, dimes, and half dimes shall be regulated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC 5. That no deposites for coinage into the half dollar, quarter dollar, dime, and half dime shall hereafter be received, other than those made by the Treasurer of the Mint, as herein authorized, and upon account of the United States.

SEC. 6. That, at the option of the depositor, gold or silver may be cast into bars or ingots of either pure metal or of standard fineness, as the owner may prefer, with a stamp upon the same designating its weight and fineness; but no piece, of either gold or silver, shall be cast into bars or ingots of a less weight than ten ounces, except pieces of one ounce, of two ounces, of three ounces, and of five ounces, all of which pieces of less weight than ten ounces, shall be of the standard fineness, with their weight and fineness stamped upon them; but in cases when the gold and silver deposited be coined or cast into bars or ingots, there shall be a charge to the depositor, in addition to the charge now made for refining or parting the metals, of one half of one per cent The money arising from this charge of one half per cent, shall be charged to the Treasurer of the mint, and from time to time, on warrant of the Director of the Mint, shall be transferred into the Treasury of the United States: *Provided, however*, That nothing contained in this section shall be considered as applying to the half dollar, the quarter dollar, the dime and half dime.

SEC. 7. That from time to time there shall be struck and coined at the Mint of the United States, and the branches thereof, conformably in all respects to law, and conformably in all respects to the standard of gold coins now established by law, a coin of gold of the value of three dollars, or units, and all the provisions of an act entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of gold dollars and double eagles," approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, shall be applied to the coin herein authorized, so far as the same may be applicable, but the devices and shape of the three dollar piece shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 8. That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of June next.

HOG STATISTICS.—THE PROSPECT.—From all the information we have been able to gather, says the Louisville Courier, there will be an excess in the number of hogs packed throughout the West, this season over last, of fully three hundred thousand hogs. In an average weight of hogs packed, it is estimated that there will be a falling off of five per cent. The deficiency of lard is estimated at ten per cent.

The Cincinnati Price Current estimates the number of hogs packed there, from all sources, at 361.871—a gain of nearly 10,000 over the previous year. The excess in this city, is 100,000; in Indiana, 116,000; and Ohio, 40,000. From other points full returns have not been received.

On the 20th inst. 38,000 had been packed at Beardstown, Illinois—13.000 more than last year. At St. Louis there is also a small excess.

TOBACCO AT CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati Commercial states that a large and well arranged tobacco warehouse has been established in that city. The receipts at the establishment are large, and for the purpose of reducing stocks, auction sales are to be commenced on the 21st inst. Arrangements have been made with agencies in every important tobacco market for the sale of Leaf Tobacco, by the sample of the Cincinnati Inspector. These samples can be sent by express, and sales effected with very little additional cost to the planter.

Bancroft, the Historian.

He was the son of one of the most distinguished Unitarian divines of the last half century. Brought up in an atmosphere of grave and humane catholicy, his constant lesson was the supremest liberty of moral investigation. At the age of seventeen he went to Germany, and studied at Gottingen. While there, though a mere youth, he often preached to the quiet German congregations in the vicinity, in their native tongue. Pursuing his studies with ardour, and stirred by a singular intellectual restlessness, his mind darted through the fields of scholastic culture, hiving the sweets, quite ignorant of their future use. In Berlin he became acquainted with Schleiermacher, Wolff and Savigny. He first saw Goethe in Jena.—

The old man was walking in his garden, clad with German carelessness, in heavy lose coat and trousers, without a waistcoat. He talked pleasantly of many things as they strolled. Inquiring about Lord Byron, who was then at the height of his fame, he remarked though without passion or ill feeling, that the English poet had modelled his Manfred upon Faust. The young student afterward met Lord Byron in Italy, and visited him at his villa, near Leghorn. Byron denied the charge of Goethe about Manfred, and said that he had never read Faust. It was in the year 1821, while he was writing Don Juan. When his visitor rose to leave, the poet took down a volume containing the last cantos he had then written of the poem, and wrote his name on them as a remembrance from Noel Byron. The career of the historian, after returning to this country is a matter of public record.

From Prof. Emmons' Report.

Free Stone.

Dan and Deep Rivers both furnish, and may furnish, inexhaustible quantities of free stone, admirably adapted to all works of construction. The material is soft, when first removed from the beds, and hence is easily wrought into suitable forms: it hardens by exposure to the weather, and is therefore durable; its colors are bright, and the stone is therefore beautiful.

The taste and fashions of the times give a preference to building stones of this description; but durability has also had something to direct and settle public opinion. Chimneys which have been built of these stones have stood for fifty winters and summers; and yet their corners are as sharp as ever.—Besides, it is not so subject to acquire mouldiness as granite. Granite, like some poor soils encourages the growth of fungi, by giving them potash, or the alkalis; and hence, building made of smoothly-wrought granite, becomes dingy, especially if shaded. The expense of working free stone is much less than granite. Quarries may be opened on or near the navigable waters.

WHERE'S THE SILVER.—Some one asked what had become of the Mexican dollars. We answer, says the exchange they have been carried to France, Prussia and Austria, where they are worth from 1½ to 2 per cent. more than here—to China where they are worth [illegible] and to California where they readily [illegible]

From the Washington Union, [illegible]
Sharp Practice.

"It is stated that a number of whig clerks have recently sold their offices to democrats, who hope to retain them under Pierce; and that a Congressional committee will investigate the matter."

The Tribune and the Times publish the above statement on the authority of a Washington correspondent. The intelligence is not original. Papers in different parts of the country have announced, within the past few months, many instances of resignation of office by whig placemen, and the appointment of democratic successors. Post offices of considerable emolument, and even marshalships, have been thus surrendered by whig appointees for the benefit of their democratic connexions. The fact is indisputable; and the only question is as to the extent of its operation. From data before us we are warranted in the belief that it prevails to an extent which the public will scarcely credit. It is not from the public journals only that we hear of the resignation of whig officials, and the appointment of democrats to succeed them; our private correspondence brings to our knowledge many instances of this novel mode of distributing the patronage of the Government. It is a novel mode, indeed. Heretofore it has been thought that the power of appointment was vested in the Executive; but this ingenious contrivance transfers it to the appointee, and enables him to bequeath his official possessions to a favored successor. The creature becomes a creator—the ancient maxim of *delegatus est non delegare* loses its authority.

It is not difficult to determine the political object of this manoeuvre. In the first place, it is designed to defeat the purposes and wishes of the party in power by a vicious and corrupt distribution of official patronage. When a whig appointee selects his successor, he will select upon some other principle than that of personal merit or political service. The good of the democratic party will be foreign to his purpose. His aim will be to secure the services of a spy in the camp, and to weaken, divide, and offend the opposing party, by foisting upon them a man of shaky principles and doubtful fidelity. In the second place, the compliment will impose upon the democratic successor some obligation to the party to whom he is indebted for his promotion. The transfer will be gratuitous—the Tribune and Times both regard it as a sale—and who knows but that the price to be paid will be in the shape of party service?

In addition to the political is a personal object at which these whig officials aim in surrendering their emoluments to democrats. If the correspondents of whig journals may be credited, the transfer is a *bona fide* sale, in which the vendor receives a pecuniary compensation. So that, besides robbing the Executive of the power of appointment, this cunning contrivance enables the whig to share the spoils of office with his democratic appointee.

What admirable ingenuity does this scheme display! How unfortunate for the parties concerned that it is destined to miscarry! It is not to be supposed that a democratic administration will sanction so fraudulent a transaction, or suffer the good men of their party to be excluded from place by the favorites of whig officials. There may be instances in which the transfer is honestly made, and there may be instances in which the collusion covers an incalculable amount of corruption. A commission from a whig administration is not the proper certificate of a democrat's fidelity. His *quantum meruit* will be determined by other evidence.

Spiritual Banking.

The Bank of Paine & Co., of Chicago, Ill., which professed to be conducted upon "Christian principles," it appears was closed by the officers of the law. The managers, it is said, affected to have communications in regard to its management from the spirits of the departed, and a commission of lunacy having been issued in the case of its president, Mr. Eddy, the "Mediums" took the matter in charge, and avowed that the "Spirits" counselled resistance even unto death, and for that purpose arms were provided, which resulted in arrests—the holding of Messrs. Arnold, Pilgrim, Drysdell, and Mrs. Herrick to bail, and the lodgment of Seth Paine in jail.

The bank was mainly managed through the dictation of Mrs. Herrick, a medium, with whom Mr. Paine or Mr. Eddy was in the habit of retiring to a back room several times a day, and professing to hold conversation with the spirits of Gen. Washington, Gen. Jackson, and others, who directed how the affairs of the bank should be carried on. Mrs. H. at times stood behind the counter and pointed out, by spirit influence, who should have their notes redeemed and who not. Mr. Eddy was completely under their control. Most of the persons arrested are mediums. It came out, in the examination, that Paine had little or no capital in the bank—that all the stock, amounted to some $4,000 or $5,000, deposited by Ira B. Eddy, and about $3,000 by other persons. Mr. Eddy disclaimed being a partner in the bank, and said he had only deposited money there the same as any other person. The bank belonged to "Seth Paine, Brothers & Co.," and appears to have been a spirit swindling shop in good earnest.

INDIANA FREE BANKS.—A committee of the Senate of Indiana, to which the subject of free banks was referred, have reported a bill which limits the State stocks to be received to the stocks to be received to the stock now created by the States of Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, New York, Massachusetts, Tennessee and Kentucky, or such of them as continue to pay interest semi-annually or oftener. The banker, to obtain circulation, transfers the stock to the State Auditor, and can only receive $100 of circulating notes for every $112 of stock transferred. There is a provision limiting the banks to loan and circulate their notes within the State of Indiana. Banks already established are required to comply with the new law in sixty days, or forfeit their charters.

The Secretary of State of Indiana has now before him applications for 51 new banks, with an aggregate capital of $12,000,000. It is proposed to establish 8 in Lafayette, 6 in Indianapolis, and 5 in Terre Haute.

In the good old God-fearing days of the Puritans, printers were treated with something like the respect which was their due, as is evidenced by the following extract from the ancient records of the Commonwealth: "Stephen Day, being the first that set up printing, is granted 300 acres of land where it may be convenient without prejudice to any town."

We believe the following States now elect Judges by a direct popular vote:

New York,	Mississippi,	Michigan,
Pennsylvania	Missouri,	Illinois,
Maryland,	Ohio,	Wisconsin,
Virginia,	Indiana,	California—12.

This list may not be accurate and complete, but is very nearly so. The plan, however, dons not seem to work very well in some of the States.

The papers announce the death of Gen. William Gibbs McNeill, at Brooklyn. He was a native of N. Carolina, a graduate at West Point, and one of the most distinguished civil engineers in the U. States.

Physicians in India raise blisters with red-hot iron, and dress them with cayenne pepper. If such treatment don't make a man "smart," we don't know anything that will. One of the favorite cathartics is made of pills of gunpowder—twelve are given for a dose—a minute after they are down a coal of fire is administered, when a movement in the particles takes place, that either eradicates the disease or the invalid—commonly the latter.

Thompson's *Reporter*, at New York, says of land warrants:

Land warrants have risen so rapidly, and have now reached so high a price that we hardly think there is much probability of a further advance. There is, besides, a possibility that Congress may yet do something with the public lands that will affect the price of land warrants:

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acre warrants	$162	$166
80 acre warrants	84	86
40 acre warrants	43½	44½

UNGALLANT.—The N. Y. Herald terms the women who held a grand Bloomer stampede meeting against intemperance, in that city, at Metropolitan Hall, Tuesday evening, "strong *winded* women"—The editor of that paper may reasonably expect a torpede, infernal machine, or something of the sort."

☞The London correspondent of a Scotch paper gives some interesting information respecting two or three of the most noted members of Parliament.—Mr. D'Israeli, in his plush waistcoat, has an anxious, wasted appearance, and Lord John has not improved upon his Highland pastures. Macaulay's bilious look is also a shade paler, and his *punchy* firm set figure has lost at least a stone or two in weight. Lord Brougham is looking remarkably well. He is running about, everywhere, as active as he was thirty years since, and he appears to be constantly brimful of jokes and observation, which he fires off on all sides.

[illegible]

"Take 1 pint of [illegible] wax, 2 oz. of spirit[illegible] gundy pitch. Let [illegible] slow fire. With this mixture new shoes [illegible] to be rubbed in the sun, or a little distance [illegible] fire, with a sponge or brush. This operation should be repeated, without wearing them, as often as they become dry, until they are fully saturated; which will require four or five times brushing—by this, the leather becomes impervious to water. The boot or shoe, thus prepared, lasts much longer than common leather; it acquires such a pliability and softness, that it will never shrivel, nor grow hard, and in that state, is the most effectual preventive against colds, &c. It is necessary to remark that shoes and boots, thus prepared, ought not to be worn, until they become perfectly dry and elastic; as in the contrary case, the leather will become too soft, and wear out much sooner than it otherwise would."

We have tried the effect of the *composition* made agreeably to this *recipe*, and can vouch for its rendering leather water proof. In order to test it, we procured a new pair of shoes, gave them five successive rubbings with it, allowing sufficient time between each for the composition to become dry. After the last had become perfectly absorbed by the leather, we placed one of the shoes in a tub partially filled with water, and left it there for 4½ hours. When we took the shoe out, it was as dry as when we first placed it in the tub; the effect of the composition is, that while it renders the leather *water-proof*, in the broadest sense of the term, it makes it soft and pliant, and, therefore, the more elastic and durable. From our experience in the wear of shoes made water-proof, we have no hesitancy in saying, that a pair thus treated, will last as long as two pair that may be worn without it.—But independent of this economical view of the subject, there is so much comfort in wearing a pair of boots, or shoes, impervious to water, that if it did not conduce to saving—which it does—it is so preservative of *health*, that that consideration alone should commend this composition to all who put a just estimate upon that most valuable of all earthly blessings. Wet feet is, perhaps, the cause of more distressing colds, coughs, and consumptions, than any thing else: if then, we can preserve dry feet, and thereby avoid the unpleasant and dangerous consequences which follow from wet ones, it becomes a matter of duty for us all, to avail ourselves of this preventive remedy.—It is cheap and effective, and does not in the least prevent the leather from taking a fine polish. When we first read the recipe, we were satisfied, from the constituents in it, that it would make leather water-proof; but we felt it to be our duty, before publishing it, to test its virtues fully, as we are averse from endorsing anything untried. The thought here presents itself, that if agriculturists would have their harness, collars and gearing, generally, saturated with this composition twice a year, that it would make them last as long again, besides rendering them much more comfortable to the animals that have to wear and work in them.

Editor American Farmer.

DONE BROWN.—A scene of some interest came off at the Adelphi Theatre on Saturday night, during the performance of Lucretia Borgia. The curtain was up, and the audience were intently gazing upon the poisoning scene; where five individuals are about to "give up the ghost," in consequence of partaking of the "Syracuse wine." The death-like silence which prevailed, was suddenly interrupted by the sobbings of some tender hearted female, whose sympathetic heart was keenly alive to the unfortunate condition of the aforesaid victims. A modest young man began to be interested in discovering the female whose heart, like his own, was so susceptable to human feeling. While the young Romeo was looking around from the parquette and scanning the countenances of the fair ones, he thought he experienced a sensation as if something was upon his head, he raised his hand, and found to his delight that some lady had accidentally dropped her cambric handkerchief, from the boxes directly above. Our young Romeo soon began to discover that here was an opportunity for him to display his gallantry, he arose, and after privately pressing the cambric to his lips, he extended it, delicately secured between the tips of his fingers, for the fair claimant to take possession of. At this moment a head protruded over the gallery above, and cried in a low but distinct tone: "chuck it up, massa!" The young man suddenly raised his eyes, and beheld the blackest wench that ever white man looked up. It is needless to add that he dropped almost lifelessly into his seat, and a favored few who chanced to witness this ludicrous scene burst into an uncontrolable fit of laughter.—*Nashville American.*

A CONSCIENTIOUS PATIENT.—A dentist of high reputation, living on the Boulevard at Paris, was lately astonished by a somewhat novel and curious incident. Every day, at precisely the same hour, his door-bell was rung with furious violence. This, of itself, was not particularly astonishing to one accustomed to receive visitors whose pains might readily forget the courtesies due to bell-pulls, and whose movements were naturally convulsive. But on running to the door in answer to the imperative summons, the domestic every day found no visiter, but instead, upon a mat, a five franc piece, placed there by unknown hands. This mysterious charity continued several days in succession, and was finally discovered by the artifice of waiting behind the door for the mysterious ringer. This was found to be no other than an unhappy subject who came every day to have a tooth drawn, from the pain of which he suffered terribly. But on arriving at the dentist's door, he found, as all the world has often before found, that his aching tooth suddenly ceased to annoy him, an effect which he readily attributed to the sudden approach of the operator, whom with fastidious honesty he thus repaid. The dentist, who, by the way, was equally honest, had the greatest difficulty in persuading his eccentric patron to accept the restitution of the money, which he thought but a feeble remuneration for such efficacious consolation.—*Courier des Etats Unis.*

A SCENE IN THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.—On Thursday week, (says the Baltimore Sun,) Madame Alboni, with her husband, visited the gallery of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, to listen to the debate, when Dr. Coggeswell, who had been notified of the presence of the celebrated contralto, rose and said that a distinguished lady being now present in the eastern gallery of the House, as a mark of respect to her, and as a *duty he owed his constituents*, he moved that Madame Alboni be allowed to take a seat in the body of the House.

Mr. Stevenson, of Boston, rose, and with manifest feeling, said: "Mr. Speaker, I move that the motion be rejected."

Mr. Prince, of Essex, moved to amend the motion so as to provide that Madame Alboni sit next to the member from Bedford. (Mr. Coggeswell.)

Mr. Coggeswell—"I accept the amendment."

Here it was observed that Madame Alboni (no doubt with the view to prevent the members rendering themselves still more ridiculous) had suddenly disappeared from the gallery, when the motion of Dr. Coggeswell was withdrawn; and, after agreeing that no notice of the affair should appear upon the record, an adjournment took place.

ASSAILING A DEAD MAN.—Mr. Coggeswell, a member of the Massachusetts Legislature from Bedford, recently in the House of Representatives delivered the following philippic against one of the early inhabitants:

"It is to me matter of deep regret that we cannot have the advice of women in our legislative deliberations—especially on a subject in which she is so deeply interested (temperance.) Woman has been constantly wronged by man; and that wrong commenced in Eden, where our grandfather Adam cast the blame wholly upon Eve, instead of bearing it himself like a *man*. He evinced neither honor nor gallantry in meanly screening himself behind his wife, who was no more guilty than he. I always feel ashamed of my pedigree, when I think of the dastardly conduct of Adam, in saying, ''Tain't I, Lord, 'twas my wife who did it.' If Eve's *mother* had possessed half the spunk of some of our Yankee matrons, she would not have suffered her injured daughter to have remained under the roof of the heartless coward! Woman has done much for me, and I feel bound, in return, to do something for her."

In Mr. Dix's new work, "A Winter in Madeira, and Summer in Spain," in a chapter on Gibraltar, it is stated that the expense of maintaining that important fortress is $850,000 per annum, and the revenue derived from it is but $150,000—leaving a balance of $700,000 to be made up by Great Britain.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.—On Friday last, the Southerner coming up, and the Fanny Lutterloh going down came in contact. Both sustained injury—the Southerner very considerable, we understand.—*Observer.*

[illegible] so as to authorize the Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for two weeks in the county of New Hanover." We publish it for the information of our patrons in the several counties interested. It will be seen that the *Spring Terms* of Sampson and Cumberland are *one week later*, in consequence of the two weeks given to New Hanover. And as the act repeals the two weeks in Anson, the Courts in Richmond, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick and New Hanover, *in the Fall*, will be *one week earlier*; and as New Hanover has two weeks, Sampson and Cumberland remain *as they now are* in the Fall.

We annex a table showing the time of holding *the next Spring and Fall Terms:*

	SPRING.	FALL.
Moore.	21st Feb'y.	22nd Aug.
Montgomery,	28th "	29th "
Stanly,	7th March.	5th Sept.
Anson,	14th "	12th "
Richmond,	21st March.	19th Sept.
Robeson,	28th "	26th "
Bladen,	4th April.	3rd Oct'r.
Columbus,	11th "	10th "
Brunswick,	18th "	17th "
New Hanover,	25th "	24th "
Sampson,	9th May.	17th Nov'r.
Cumberland,	16th "	14th "

Witnesses, and others interested, in Sampson and Cumberland, will take notice that the Spring Terms of those Courts will be held a week later than stated in their subpœnas:

AN ACT to amend the 15th Section of the 31st Chapter of the Revised Statutes, so as to authorize the Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for two weeks in the County of New Hanover.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the 15th section of the 31st chapter of the Revised Statutes, which provides for the time of ho'ding Courts in the counties composing the 5th Judicial Circuit, be and the same is hereby amended, so that hereafter the Superior Courts of Law and Equity for the county of Richmond shall be held on the third Monday of March and on the third Monday of September; Robeson, on the fourth Monday of March and on the fourth Monday of September; Bladen, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of March and the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September; Columbus, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March and on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of September; Brunswick, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday of March and on the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September; New Hanover, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of March and on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, and continue open at each term for two weeks, should the business of said Court require it; Sampson, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday of September; Cumberland, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday of March and on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday of September.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Judge who shall ride the fifth Judicial Circuit shall be entitled to receive ninety dollars for each additional week that he is required to hold Court in said county of New Hanover, which sum shall be paid by the County Trustee of New Hanover county.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws within the meaning and purview of this Act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

[Read three times and ratified, &c.]

Female Physicians.

The *Boston Journal* strongly advocates the introduction of females into the rank of the medical profession. We consider the needle a much more appropriate weapon in the hands of woman than the scalpel of bistoury.—*Exchange.*

Do you? Just suppose yourself a forlorn sick bachelor, in the upper story of some noisy boarding house whose inmates don't care a pinch of snuff whether you conclude to die or get well. Suppose youv'e watched that spider in the corner weave his web, till you are quite qualified to make one yourself: suppose you have counted, for the thousanth time, all the sheperdesses, distorted little dogs, and crooked trees, on the papered wall of your room; gnawed your finger nails to the very quick, and twiched your mustache till every hair stands up on its own individual responsibility. Then suppose just as you are at the last gasp, the door opens, gently, and admits (*not* a great creaking pair of boots containing an oracular, solemn M. D., grim enough to frighten you into the church yard) but a smiling, rosy cheeked, bright eyed, nice little live *woman* doctress, yet?

Well, she pushes back her curls, throws off her shawl (Venus! what a figure!) pulls off her glove, and takes your hand in those little fingers. *Holy mother! How your pulse raises!* She looks at you so compassionately from those soft blue eyes: lays her hand on your forehead, and then questions you demurely about your "symptoms" (*a few of which* she sees without any of your help!) Then she writes a prescription with those dainty little fingers, and tells you to keep *very* composed and quiet, (just as if you could) smooths the tumbled quilt—arranges your pillow—shades the glaring sunlight from your aching eyes, with an instinctive knowledge of your unspoken wants; and says with the sweetest smile in the world, that she'll "call again in the morning;" and so—the fold of her dress flutters through the door; and then you crawl out of the bed the best way you can—clutch a looking glass to see what the probabilities are that you have made a favorable impression! inwardly resolving (as you replace yourself between the blankets,) not to get quite well as long as she will come to see you. Well, the upshot of it is, you have a delightful lingering attack of *heart* complaint!

For myself, I prefer prescriptions in a *masculine* hand! shan't submit my pulse to *anything that wears a bonnet!*

FANNY FERN.

Pitiable sights not unfrequently suggest the ridiculous. Thus it is the depth of sadness to behold a fellow-being drunk and rolling in the gutter. But how ridiculous, when, on going up to him and asking him how he got there, he replies: "I made an appointment to meet a man here!"

FIRE.—On Friday night last, about 11 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the rear of the dwelling of Jas. Kyle, Esq., which threatened destruction to the building, but by prompt exertions of the citizens it was extinguished without much damage. An hour after, the bells rang out another alarm, the fire proving to be in another part of the same building, probably caused by an accidental spark in the previous confusion. This too was speedily arrested.—*Observer.*

A Valentine.

The following was picked up in the street a few days since, accompanying a little bunch of glossy brown hair, which looked as if it had been milled out with a fine tooth comb:

Oh, Biddy my darlaint,
Here's a lock o' my hair,
An' if there's a snarl in it,
Devil a bit do I care,
Ony how.
I'm goin' aff Biddy,
To work on the thrack;
Ye can take it and kape it
Until I get back,
If ye like:

but if ye don't, you can take it to the devil wid ye, be dad I'm not at all parthicklar.

It is currently reported, and we have every reason to believe the report true, that the individual who perpetrated the following cannot survive. "Why do sailors always have fresh eggs at sea? Because the captain can always lay to (two) when he pleases.

An Irishman, in the course of a discussion, touching the superior natural productions of various countries, said—

"You may talk as ye plaze about it, but Scotland is the finest counthry in the wurruld for nathural productions."

"How so?" cries one.

"Impossible!" exclaims another.

"Give us your reason!" demands a third.

"Why, gentlemen," said he, "don't ye see that Scotland has got a whole *river of Tay* running through it."

In Louisville, on the 27th ult., Dr. M. P. Breckinrige was married to Miss Lucy Long, daughter of Col. S. H. Long, of the United States Army. An opportunity, we presume, will now be afforded [illegible]

[illegible] know its virtues in the cure of bruises, sprains, stiff joints, chapped hands, broken breasts, swellings or pains, in any part of the body. See advertisement in another column.

STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT AND DIARRHŒA CORDIAL being recommended so highly by many Physicians, Apothecaries and Pharmaceutists of high standing in the City of Baltimore, there can be no doubt of their superior virtues. Those suffering with Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, &c., or with Diarrhœa, should give them a trial; our word for it they will find relief.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Wednesday evening, 16th inst., by Rev. W. H. Jordan, Rev. G. M. FINCH, to Miss SARAH, daughter of C. D. Ellis, Esq., of Wilmington.

In this town, on Sunday evening last, 20th inst., in Orange Street Baptist Church, by Rev. A Paul Repiton, Mr. FRANCIS MEADOWS, to Miss CAROLINE MILLER, all of this place.

DIED,

In this town, on the 22nd inst., Mrs SARAH SULLIVAN, aged about 80 years. The deceased was a firm and consistent member of the Methodist E. Church for 20 years, and died in the full belief of our blessed Redeemer. COM.

In Bladen county, on Wednesday, the 12th of January, Mrs. MARY BYRNE, in the 69th year of her age.

In Sampson county, on the 12th inst., at the residence of his father, David Smith, Mr. ROBERT SMITH, aged 23 years, five months and twelve days. He was an estimable young man, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his early death. His amiable qualities should be a beacon for all young men to follow. [COM.]

Fayetteville papers please copy.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Feb. 21—Steamer Zephyr, McRae, from Fayetteville, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Schr. Vermont, Elliott, from Boston, to Kidder & Martin; with hay, &c.

Schr. H. Hallock, Pow, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Brig Eagle, Evans, from New York, in ballast, to DeRosset & Brown.

22—Barque Saranac, Bigley, from Cuba, to J. Hathaway & Son; with molasses.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston, with 64 passengers.

Feb. 22—Steamer Chatham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth

Steamer Maj. Wm. Barnet, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Feb 23—Steamer Douglass, Banks, from Fayetteville, to John Banks.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Price, from Charleston, with 86 passenger.

CLEARED.

Feb. 21—Brig H. Curtis, Curtis, for West Indies, by Adams, Bro & Co.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with 614 bbls. rosin, 473 do. turpentine, 134 bales cotton, 10 do. yarn, 12 bbls. copper ore, 400 bush. pea nuts, 4 boxes tobacco.

Feb 22—Steamer Zephyr, McRae, for Fayetteville, by J. & D. McRae & Co.

U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, for Charleston, with 49 passengers.

Feb. 22—Schr. Fashion, Loring, for Boston, by DeRosset & Brown; with rice, lumber and naval stores.

23—Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth.

Steamer Maj Wm. Barnet, Barber, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Feb. 23—Br. Brig Huntress, Cook, for Nevis, by George Harriss; with lumber, staves, shingles, &c.

24—Steamer Rowan, Rothwell, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Furman, for New York, by Miles Costin: with naval stores, &c.

Brig Wanderer, Mooers, for Martinique, by J. & D. McRae & Co; with 120,000 feet lumber.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Price, for Charleston, with 156 passengers

SOUND RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a desirable *residence* on Wrightsville Sound, containing about 90 acres of Land, with a good DWELLING, Kitchen and other out houses. About twenty-five acres of the tract is cleared. Terms will be accommodating.
Apply to JOHN A. SANDERS.
Feb. 26th, 1853. 25-6t

LIBERTY STOVE WORKS AND HOLLOW-WARE FOUNDRY, Philadelphia.

The undersigned respectfully inform the public, that having still further enlarged and improved their WORKS, and increased their facilities, they are now prepared to execute orders, for stoves, hollow-ware, &c., on the most reasonable terms. They invite the attention of SOUTHERN and WESTERN MERCHANTS, to their large and extensive assortment of NEW PATTERNS, all of which have been got up at great expense, combining originality and beauty of design, durability, utility and economy in their operation, comprising the most complete and varied assortment of STOVES ever offered for sale; consisting of Liberty Air Tight Cook, for wood or coal; Complete Cook; Star Air Tight; Star Franklin; Star Radiator; Fire King Radiator; Improved Jenny Lind; Cannon Stoves; Bases; Bare Cylinders, Bar Rooms; Radiator Plates; Tea Kettles Ranges; Gas Ovens, &c. &c.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS desirous of ordering by letter, can have a list of prices sent by mail, containing drawings and descriptions of all the different varieties of stoves, &c. ABBOTT & LAWRENCE.
Feb. 25-25-6m] Brown St., above Fourth, Philadelphia.

WEST INDIA FRUITS.—Pine Apples, Cocoa Nuts, Bananas, Guava Jellies, and a small lot of Havana Preserves, just received and for sale by
Feb. 24 WILKINSON & ESLER.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned against trading for a certain note of hand for $450, (four hundred and fifty dollars,) dated the 13th of January, 1853, purporting to have been made by the subscriber, and payable to Jas. M. Sloan. Said note having been obtained under false pretence, payment will be resisted. NATHAN MURRAY
Duplin County, N. C. Feb. 23, 1853. 25-3t

BUTTER. 10 firkins of the Premium Goshen Butter, very superior, for sale by
Feb. 17. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

ENGLISH GLUE.—6 Hhds. Prime English Glue, just received and for sale by ADAMS, BRO. & Co.

NEW SINGING BOOK PATENT NOTES!
THE HARP OF THE SOUTH;
A new and extensive collection of Church Music, by I. B. Woodbury, author of the Dulcimer, Liber Musicus, &c.

THIS book embraces many new features, and, it is confidently believed, will be found the most comprehensive, attractive and useful work of the kind ever issued. It has been prepared in answer to numerous calls from the South and West, and embraces the Gems from all the most popular round note books in the country, together with much new Music written expressly for its pages. By special arrangement, the right to use the favorite compositions of LOWELL MASON, Esq., the distinguished composer and editor, has been obtained, and a careful selection from his very popular works, the HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY'S COLLECTION; THE BOSTON ACADEMY'S COLLECTION; THE CARMINA SACRA, (of which last work alone over 300,000 copies have been sold,) and others, has been made. Selections have also been made from the works of THOMAS HASTINGS AND WILLIAM B. BRADBURY, Esqs. as well as from the other most distinguished American and Foreign Composers. The choicest pieces have also been inserted from THE DULCIMER, by MR. WOODBURY, a work which has had the astonishing sale of 125,000 copies in the short time since its publication.

Some idea of the extent and variety of this work may be given by mentioning that beside a very large number of Psalm and Hymn Tunes of all Meters, Anthems, and Set Pieces, for all occasions, and Revival Hymns, and Music, it also contains a large number of Juvenile Songs for the Sabbath School and Social Circle, and a collection of Secular Pieces, but of a Moral Cast, for the use of Singing Schools, &c. To the whole is prefixed THE ELEMENTS OF MUSIC MADE EASY, being a full exposition of the subject, illustrated by numerous Exercises and pleasing pieces for class practice. Teachers, Choristers and others interested are invited to examine this work. Retail price $1 00.

For sale by Lippincott, Grambo & Co., Philadelphia; W. B. Smith & Co., Cincinnati; H. Crittenden, St. Louis; A. Carter, Charleston; T. S. Bidgood & Co., Mobile; and by book sellers generally. Published by MASON BROTHERS, (late Mason & Law,) New York.
February 24th, 1853. 25-3m

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased of D. L. Burbank his STOCK & FIXTURES, contained in store on Front street, would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he is prepared to furnish TOBACCO, CIGARS AND SNUFF of the best quality, at Baltimore prices, to all who may give him a call.
NATHAN WEBB.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 7th, 1853. 25-tf

HAVING sold my Stock and Fixtures to Mr. Nathan Webb, who will continue business at the same place, I would most respectfully invite all who wish anything in that line, to give him a call; at the same time I would inform the Farmers and Planters, that I am now prepared to furnish AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of every description, such as Horse Powers, Rice Thrashers, Grist Mills, Corn Shellers, Straw and Cider Presses, Fan Mills, Ploughs, Castings, &c. &c., at Baltimore and New York prices.
D. L. BURBANK.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 7th, 1853. 25-tf

MOMENTLY expected per Brig Mazatlan, from New Orleans:
20 hhds. new Bacon sides,
20 " " " shoulders,
50 bbls. " Mess Pork,
100 kegs " Leaf Lard,
50 bbls. prime Molasses,
55 " Rectified Whiskey. For sale in lots as wanted by MILES COSTIN, Brown's Wharf.
Feb. 24, '53.—[148-tf.]

FLOUR. 100 bbls. and half bbls. [illegible] and Fayetteville Flour. For sale by [illegible]
Feb. [illegible]

BEANS, per bush.		
White,	[illegible] a	[illegible]
BEESWAX,		
Per pound,	[illegible] a	28
BUTTER,		
Per pound,	25 a	30
BEEF, per bbl.		
N. Mess,	14 00 a	16 00
Do. Prime,	0 00 a	0 00
BEEF CATTLE,		
Per 100 lbs.,	5 00 a	6 00
COTTON,		
Per lb	9 a	0
CORN,		
Per bushel,	00 a	00
Meal, bush.,	70 a	75
COFFEE, per lb.		
Rio,	10¼ a	10½
St. Domingo,	9 a	10
Laguayra,	11 a	11½
Cuba,	00 a	00
Java,	13½ a	14
CANDLES, per lb		
Tallow,	12½ a	16
Sperm,	45 a	50
Adamantine,	22½ a	37½
EGGS, per doz.,	12½ a	15
EMPTY BBLS., each.		
Spts. Turp.	1 35 a	1 50
FEATHERS,		
Per pound,	00 a	40
FLOUR, per barrel.		
Northern	5 25 a	7 50
Baltimore,	none. a	0 00
Fayetteville,	4 75 a	5 25
HAY, per 100 lbs.		
North River,	0 00 a	1 25
Eastern,	0 00 a	1 30
HOLLOW-WARE,		
Per lb.,	3 a	3½
IRON, per lb.		
English, ass'd.	a	5
Amer., best ref.	a	6
Swede	6 a	6½
American sheer	a	5
Best Swede	5½ a	6
LARD, per lb.		
No. Carolina,	11 a	12½
Western, nom	12 a	13
LIME, per barrel.		
Thomastown,	0 00 a	0 00
LUMBER, River, per M.		
Floor B'ds,	00 00 a	00 00
Wide do.	0 00 a	0 00
Scantling,	a	0 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.		
N. E. Rum,	31 a	34
Gin,	30 a	35
Whiskey, rec.	28 a	30
Apple Brandy,	37½ a	55
Peach do.	none a	00
MOLASSES, per gall.		
Cuba,	00 a	19
New Orleans.	00 a	32
MILL SAWS.		
Heavy cast steel,		
6ft., best qual'y	a	5 00

[illegible]	[illegible] a	3 50
[illegible]	[illegible] a	0 00
Hard,	2 00 a	2 75
Tar,	2 10 a	2 20
Pitch,	0 00 a	0 00
Rosin, No. 1,	0 00 a	0 00
Do. No. 2,	0 00 a	0 00
Do. No. 3,	0 00 a	1 15
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	00 a	64
Varnish, pr gal.	20 a	22
OIL, per gallon:		
Sperm,	1 15 a	1 65
Linseed,	85 a	95
Neats Foot,	00 a	1 50
PEAS, per bushel.		
Ground,	90 a	1 00
Black Eye,	00 a	00
Cow,	00 a	0 82½
PORK, per barrel.		
Mess,	20 00 a	00 00
Prime,	18 00 a	00 00
POTATOES.		
Irish, bbl	2 00 a	2 50
Sweet, bush.,	60 a	65
POULTRY		
Chickens, live,	20 a	25
Do. dead,	20 a	30
Turkeys, live,	0 75 a	1 25
Do. dead lb.	12½ a	15
RICE, per 100 lbs.		
Clean, nom.	3 75 a	4 00
Rough, bush.,	0 00 a	1 00
SALT, per bushel.		
Alum	60 a	00
Liv'l sack,	0 00 a	0 00
SOAP, per lb.,	4 a	7
SHINGLES, per M.		
Common,	0 00 a	2 50
Contract,	3 50 a	5 00
STEEL, per lb.		
German	16 a	
Best Cast	22 a	23
Blister	7 a	8
STAVES, per M.		
W. O. barrel, rough,	00 00 a	0 00
Ash Head'g	0 00 a	00 00
R. O. hhd., dressed,	00 00 a	00 00
Do. rough,	00 00 a	15 00
SUGAR, per pound.		
New Orleans,	5½ a	6½
Porto Rico,	6½ a	8
St. Croix,	7 a	8
Loaf,	9 a	10½
TIMBER, per M.		
Shipping,	00 00 a	00 00
Mill, prime	6 75 a	10 00
Do. ord'y,	5 00 a	6 00
Do. inf'r,	0 00 a	0 00
TALLOW,		
Per pound,	7 a	8
WINES, per gallon.		
Madeira,	70 a	5 00
Port,	90 a	4 00
Malaga,	45 a	60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 a 15 cents per barrel—and for naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.		
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 45	a $ 50
Spirits Turpentine, do.	65	a 70
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a 15
Cotton, per bale,	1 50	a 0 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a 6
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a 90
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a 0
Lumber, per M.	5 00	a 7 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	40	a 45
Spirits Turpentine, do.	65	a 70
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a 8
Lumber, per M., as to size	5 00	a 6 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a 0
Rice, per 100 lbs.		18
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	45	50
Spirits Turpentine, do.	65	a 75
Lumber, per M.	8 00	a 9 00

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	½ per ct. prem.	Philadelphia	½ per ct. prem.
New York,	½ " "	Virginia	½ " "
Boston,	½ " "	Charleston,	½ " "

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 24TH, 1853.

BACON.—The market is now well supplied with N. C. Bacon, and we note sales during the week at prices ranging within quotations. The stock of Western is fair, and sales from store dull at 9 a 9½ cents for shoulders, and 10 a 11 cts. per lb. for middlings.

BEEF CATTLE.—Some 24 head received to order, since our last report. In the absence of arrivals for the market, our quotations must be looked upon as merely nominal. A lot of stall-fed would bring 6½ a 7 cents per lb.

CORN.—We hear of no receipts this week, and the stock on market is heavy, and only a moderate demand.

COTTON.—Sale of — bales at 9 cents per lb.

FLOUR.—The stock of all brands is fair, and sales from store at quotations, as in quantity and quality.

HAY.—Received 175 bales Eastern make, 75 bales of which sold at $1 30 per 100 lbs.; balance stored. Stock fair, and sufficient for demand.

LARD.—The market is well supplied with both N. C. and Western make, and the article is dull at quotations. Sales of N. C. at 11 a 12½ cents per lb.

MOLASSES.—We note the receipt from Cuba since last review of 805 hhds. and 10 tierces;—all closed off, with the exception of about 134 hhds., at 19 cents per gallon, 90 days, in lots of 5 hhds. and upwards.

NAVAL STORES—After closing our enquiries on Thursday last, the price of Turpentine declined 5 a 10 cents on the soft article on previous day's sales. The market, however, again advanced 10 cents on Saturday. The sales since then have been at steady rates; lots of all hard bringing highest quotations for that article. The transactions of the week reach 6,012 bbls., as follows:

		Soft.	Hard.
Thursday	1,456 bbls.	$3 75 a 3 80	$2 00 a 2 10
Friday	672 "	3 75 a 3 80	2 05
Saturday	300 "	3 90	2 10
Monday	2,182 "	3 85	2 05 a 2 15
Tuesday	540 "	3 85	2 05 a 2 10
Wednesday	462 "	3 85	2 05
Thursday	200 "		2 05

The market this morning is dull at $3 85 for soft and $2 05 for hard. Some 1100 bbls. on market. SPIRITS TURPENTINE has advanced in price since our last Thursday's review, and the sales of the week are as follows:—Friday and Saturday, 450 bbls at 60c.; Monday and Tuesday, 275 bbls. at 64 cents per gallon; and some parcels on private terms. We hear of no transactions since Tuesday, and the market is in an unsettled state. Holders generally are firm in asking 65 cents, but this price appears to be above the views of buyers. ROSIN—But very little has been done in Rosin, in consequence of the difficulty of shipping. We note sales of only 5 a 600 bbls. Common at $1 15 per bbl. TAR—Sales during the week of 650 bbls. at $2 10 a $2 20 per bbl.; market firm at highest quotation, with a fair demand.

PEAS.—We note a sale on yesterday of 52 bushels Cow Peas at 82½ cents per bushel—stock on market good, and demand moderate. Sales of Ground Peas at 90 to 95 cents per bushel, as to quality.

PORK—Northern Mess has declined $1 on last week's quotations, and we note small sales from store at $20 per bbl.—The receipts of Fresh Pork are light, and none has come in for the past three or four days. Last sales at 8 a 9c. per lb.

POTATOES—Sale at auction yesterday of 50 barrels Irish Planting Potatoes at $1 50 to $1 75 per bbl. Stock on market good; retail from store at $2 00 to $2 50 per bbl., as to quantity and quality.

RICE.—Sale at auction on Monday of 30 tierces clean Rice, at 2 cents for half, and 3¼ cents per lb. for whole.—Sales from store at 3¾ to 4 cents per lb. for whole. *Rough*—We hear of no sales; held at $1 05 a $1 10 per bushel.

SHINGLES—Continue dull, and we note only small sales at $2 50 per M. for common.

STAVES.—Sale on Monday of 16,000 R. O. hhd. Staves at $15 per M., inspection.

FREIGHTS—To New York have advanced 5 cents on spirits turpentine. There is a fair amount of produce offering, and some enquiry for vessels.

TIMBER.—The sales of the week reach about 25 rafts at prices ranging within classified figures. See table.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 21.—Bacon, 10 a 11c. Cotton, 8 a 8½c. Feathers, 35 a 37c. Corn, 60 a 65c. Wheat, 75 a 80c.; Oats, 40 a 45c; Peas, 65 a 70c.; Rye, 65 a 70c. Lard 11 a 12c. Molasses, Cuba, 24 a 27c. Salt, $1 75 per sack; alum, 40 cents per bushel.

Cotton—We continue our quotations but would remark, that at the close of the week it was rather hard to obtain these rates, and this week sellers may have to submit to less [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Feb. [illegible]—[illegible] There has been a decline [illegible] Flour—sales of State at [illegible] ance. Naval Stores—[illegible] 72½; 200 bbls. tar at $2 12½; [illegible] 1 70. Coffee—sales of Java at [illegible] Molasses—sales of Orleans at 30 a [illegible] Muscovado at 5¼. Wheat—[illegible] Corn—sales of mixed at [illegible] Whiskey [illegible] Pork—sales of mess at $17 12½, and [illegible] Beef—sales of mess at $13 25. Lard—[illegible] 10¼c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2[illegible].—Flour—We [illegible] Howard street brands at $5 per bbl. Rye [illegible] Corn Meal $3 31 per bbl.

We quote red Wheat at 1 10 a $1 12; [illegible] a $1 18 per bushel. Rye 75 a 83 cents [illegible] land and Pennsylvania. White Corn [illegible] low do. 57 a 58 cents per bushel, with [illegible] a 42 cents per bushel. Rio Coffee 9½ a [illegible] 4 a 4¼ cents per lb. Mess Pork nominal [illegible] bbl; and Prime do. $15 50 per bbl. Mess [illegible] shoulders 8 cents, sides 9 cents, and hams [illegible] lb. Lard in bbls. 10 cents, and in kegs 11 [illegible] Butter in kegs 14 a 17 cents per lb. Cheese [illegible] lb. Whiskey—Sales in hhds. 23 cents, and in [illegible] 24 cents per gallon.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Naval Stores—The [illegible] Spirits Turpentine, with favorable foreign advices, [illegible] of speculation operations South, and some considerable [illegible] gagements of freight for England and North [illegible] (say about 2000 bbls.,) has again advanced, with [illegible] Tuesday of 700 bbls. at 65 cents, 100 do. at 70, [illegible] and 400 (yesterday) at 75, cash, the market [illegible] 80 asked—there is a fair stock, including that [illegible] hands. We note sales of 600 bbls. North County Turpentine at $5, and 1000 yesterday, at $5 25 [illegible] is an advance. Stock in first hands, not over [illegible] Common Rosin has been dull, and the sales are [illegible] White has declined recently, about 50 cents [illegible] quotations—700 bbls. No. 2 and low No. 1 [illegible] 50 per 280 lbs. Tar has been in good demand [illegible] have been made of 1000 bbls at $2 a 2 12½ afloat, [illegible] to fill, and 600 in yard, $2 25 in order. City Pitch [illegible] lots as wanted at $2.

Rice—Since our last Saturday's report, about [illegible] have changed hands at $3 87½ a $4 31¼. The demand is steady, without variation in prices. Prime quality is [illegible]

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—Naval Stores.—There is a better feeling for Spirits Turpentine at the close, prices in the New York market having advanced. The sales since our last have been small at 72 a 73c., cash. In Tar there have been sales of Georgetown at $2 50; and North County at $2 [illegible] a [illegible] 75 per bbl., 6 mos. Rosin is selling at $1 75, cash, and $1 85, 6 mos., for common, and 150 bbls. No. 1 at $3 [illegible] bbl., cash.

RICE—Very fair and good Southern is selling at 4¾ a [illegible] and fresh beat East Boston at 4½ a 4¾c., 6 mos. By [illegible] 100 cask at $4 a 4 45 per 100 lbs., cash.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9th.—Cotton—sales of the three days 20,000 bales, of which speculators took 6000 and exporters 1000. The quotations are, New Orleans fair 6¾; Middling 6[illegible]; Upland fair 6½; Middling 5¾. The advance noted by the previous steamer has been lost, and the market closed quiet. Trade at Manchester had slightly declined.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour had advanced 6d; Western Canal 25s. 6d.; Ohio 26s. 6d. Corn was in fair demand at full rates. Wheat advanced 1d.

Lard dull at 60s.

Provisions were in good demand, which was freely met by holders. Pork and Bacon active.

LONDON, Feb. 8th.—Cotton was in active demand at full rates. Sugar was in good demand. Coffee was in moderate request at prices favoring buyers. Rice in moderate demand at unchanged rates. Bacon, Pork and Beef active. Consols had advanced to 99¾ a 99⅞.

HAVRE, Feb. 5th.—Cotton unchanged; sales of 2000 bales Middling Orleans 92fr.: Fair 95fr.

TARBORO' & ROCKY MOUNT PLANK ROAD COMPANY.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION to the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened at the store of Messrs. Austin & Hyman, in the town of Tarboro', under the direction of R. H. Austin, Robt. R. Bridgers, Nathan Matthewson and Robt. Norfleet—and at the store of M. Weston, and Messrs. Battle & Son, at Rocky Mount, under the direction of M. Weston, C. C. Bonner, W. S. Battle, and C. B. Killebrew, on Monday, the 14th day of this month—and continue open for forty days at each place. Two dollars per Share of twenty-five dollars will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing.
By order of the Commissioners,
JNO. NORFLETT, Secretary.
Tarboro', Feb. 2nd, 1853. 143-4t

PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS.
AT MR. J. D. LOVE'S FURNITURE WAREROOM.
Pianos Tuned and Repaired.

RECEIVED this day from New York, a choice assortment of ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES, [illegible] for sale at the lowest manufacturers prices.

They are all first class instruments, made in the most substantial manner, and certainly not inferior to any ever brought to this place. No risk will be incurred by the purchaser, as they are all fully warranted for two years. Those desiring a good instrument will find this an opportunity much to their advantage. Also, some excellent MELODEONS for sale very low. Old Pianos taken in exchange.

Mr. BALL will tune and repair Pianos in a satisfactory manner. Orders left as above.
Wilmington, Feb. 3. 1853 128—22-tf

BRITTANNIA COFFEE POTS, TEA POTS, CANdlesticks and Fluid Lamps of superior quality, (no lead in the composition,) just received from the factory, and for sale cheap at the Hardware Store.
Oct. 20 J. M. ROBINSON.

INSTALLMENTS FOR WILMINGTON & TOPSAIL SOUND PLANK ROAD COMPANY.

AT a meeting held by the Board of Directors on the 22nd inst., the following order was passed:

Ordered, That an installment of twenty per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Wilmington & Topsail Sound Plank Road Company, be paid on the first day of March next, and an installment of ten per cent. be payable severally on the first day of April, May, June, July, August, September and October thereafter; and the last installment of [illegible] per cent. on the first day of November following.

And it is ordered further, That interest be charged in all cases of deferred payment.
NICHOLAS N. NIXON, President.
Jan. 29, 1853 [Town papers 3t.] 123—22-11m

FAMILY FLOUR. Just received per schr. Elouise, from New York, 50 bbls. superior Flour, warranted equal to any made in the United States. Purchasers have privilege of returning if not liked. For sale by
Feb. 3. MILES COSTIN, Brown's Wharf.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS is to certify that, in March, 1852, my wife was taken sick with a high fever, and the measles. I called upon my family physician, who attended to her for some three months, in which time the case took a more serious nature; her head and the whole face commenced to swell, together with the dropsical state; she could neither sleep at night, or lay on one side, nor hardly move the body; she was as helpless as a child; her pains were most excruciating, and every day the case took a worse change. The physician left nothing untried to give her relief, but could not succeed, and all my neighbors, who had seen her, never expected to see her rise any more.

I had intended, long before, to call upon Dr. Schonwald, but some people scared my wife in such a way that she would not willingly consent; however, after long persuasion from my neighbors and myself, and great suffering, she agreed to call upon him. I instantly, on the 15th of June, 1852, begged Dr. Schonwald to come and examine her, which he did, and pronounced her case to be [illegible] gone back into the system, and considered the case dangerous. He undertook an operation on the head [illegible] and an abundance of matter and other stuff [illegible] gave the patient instant relief; and she could, for the first time in three weeks, enjoy a good night's rest. On the third day, he operated on her back and thighs, and [illegible] astonished to see the quantity of matter, blood, [illegible] which come from her body; and I doubted how it was possible that a human being could live in such a state. After [illegible] tion, the fever left her directly, and she commenced to eat and drink, could sleep sound at night; but still she was in a dropsical state. After using his medicines, and following his prescriptions, in four weeks, she was as well as she ever was in her life.

I would have given notice of this wonderful cure sooner, to the public, but my object was to wait and see if the same disease would not return again, but, as I am satisfied that there is not the least sign of it, I now confidently make this statement, in the name of my wife and myself, that no lady or gentleman shall have fear of Dr. Schonwald; and I feel myself in duty bound to do justice to Dr. Schonwald, by recommending him to all suffering humanity, as a very skillful physician, and I hope that every one who [illegible] confidence in him, will find relief. LEWIS COLLINS.

We, the undersigned, can testify to the truth of the above statement. [illegible]

Feb. 22, '52.—[144-d4t-w2t*] [illegible]

MERRIMAN & WOOD[illegible]

AT STRICKLAND'S, Duplin county, have in store, and for sale at Wilmington prices, 100 bbls. extra [illegible] IRISH PLANTING POTATOES.
Feb. 18th, 1853 [illegible]

COCA NUTS.—1000 Fresh and good, for sale by
Feb. 5 WILKINSON & ESLER.

CLEAR PORK. 30 bbls. now on the way, and to be sold from the wharf. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

J. R. [illegible]

AT the corner of Princess and Front street, having just found out by a new mathematical rule how to sell much cheaper, would call the attention of those fond of nice things, to what he has on hand and landing from [illegible]

Fresh Buckwheat, in bags; Flour in bags, half and whole bbls.; all kinds of Sugars; Teas, all kinds [illegible] 50 cents to $2 per lb.; a few pots of "Terrine de Foie [illegible] aux Truffles du Perigord;" potted [illegible] gant China Jars; all kinds of [illegible] sides a lot of house-keeping articles, [illegible] Strainers; Jelly Moulds; Gelatine and [illegible] Camphor; Slop Pails; Tin Water [illegible] Knife Washers; Dish and Cup Washers; [illegible] Strainers; Coffee Pots; Bake Pans; [illegible] dles, &c., &c.; Wooden and Willow Ware [illegible] kind) Potatoes; fresh ground Meal, [illegible] Mustard Seed; In short, every [illegible] [illegible]
February 14th, 1853.

[illegible]

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, FEB. 21, 1853.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.
JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

☞ Thos. J. Latham has been appointed Post Master at Washington, in place of Will. S. Blount, resigned.

We find the above announcement in the North State Whig of the 16th instant, and copy for the purpose of adding some remarks of our own which seem due to the occasion, less on account of its intrinsic importance than because of the principle as well as practice involved.

The plain facts of the case are, that Wm. S. Blount, who has resigned, is, and always has been, a most bitter and uncompromising Whig—we ought rather to say Federalist. Thomas J. Latham, who has been appointed, is a good hard-working man and a Democrat. At or near the close of his term, Mr. Blount, feeling confident that he would be removed by the incoming administration, resigns, in favor of a Democrat, who, by his acceptance of the office thus obtained, becomes, virtually, a party to a Whig political scheme for distracting the Democratic organization. In this way:—should General Pierce or his Post-Master-General acquiesce in attempts of this kind to forestall his appointments, it would be a waiver of self-respect as well as a disappointment of the reasonable expectations of all sections of the Democratic party, and, in this way, be injurious to the Democratic organization. If, on the other hand, as is almost certain to be the case, such Democrat, occupying the position of a Whig appointee, should be turned out, it cannot fail to give offence to himself and his immediate friends, who will be nearly certain to attribute such removal to the person put in his place, whoever that person may be, or however little he may have had to do with it.

Now, our object in these remarks is to speak out plainly against all operations of the character alluded to above, and to beg all our Democratic friends to guard themselves against becoming parties to any such transactions, which, we feel confident, cannot but operate injuriously to their own aspirations, and also to the prospects and harmony of the party, which should be at least as dear to them as their own political promotion.

We must confess to some considerable surprise at Mr. Latham's acceptance of this appointment, under the circumstances. The office, it is true, is a small one, and we only allude to it as one which might form a precedent, or become one of a class. It is also proper to remark that, as individuals, the gentlemen referred to, of both parties, are, so far as we know, above reproach.

We consider ourselves, and we believe justly, as being extremely liberal party men—that is, we never allow our party feelings or predilections to step one inch beyond their legitimate sphere, but within that sphere we adhere strictly to the principles of our party, and give all our influence, small or great, to the maintenance of the organization necessary to give these principles full force and effect. Without the maintenance of such organization, we might as well have no party at all.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.—THE CABINET.—General Pierce is now in Washington City, and it will certainly demand from him the exercise of very considerable diplomatic powers to preserve the list of his Cabinet appointments a secret. At any rate, it is certain that the official announcement will be made on the 5th of next month; so that there is not much use in fretting our gizzards over it in the meantime. Still, since people will talk and speculate about the matter, so, we suppose, must we, for it is proverbial that one might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion, by way of keeping up with which, we give the following programme, which appears in yesterday's Baltimore Sun. It will do until Monday, when another "bran new" assortment will be opened for inspection. The fact is, these Cabinet makers have to rely upon guessing just about as much as we do, and with as little positive information. But let it go for what it is worth, as follows:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—President Pierce has engaged an elegant suite of rooms at Willard's until the 4th of March, after which time President Fillmore will occupy them. The committee of the city authorities and of the Jackson Association will meet Gen. Pierce at Baltimore and escort him to this city.

The Cabinet reports to-day assume the following shape:—Secretary of State, Caleb Cushing; Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis; Post-office, R. McClelland; Interior, James Guthrie, which are regarded as nearly certain. The Treasury lies between Messrs Marcy, Flagg and Dix; the Navy between Com Stockton and James C. Dobbin; and the Attorney Generalship between Judges Campbell and Black.

The Gardiner case, which had been conditionally set down for trial to-day, was postponed.

THE VACANT OFFICE OF BISHOP.—We notice mention in the papers of a rumor indicating Rev. Dr. Hawks as likely to be the next occupant of the position left vacant by Bishop Ives. We should think that this would be a popular selection. Dr. Hawks, although located in New York, was born in North Carolina, and seems to have always retained a warm interest in the prosperity of his native State. It is unnecessary to add that he enjoys a high reputation for talents and piety.

From Europe.

The steamships Alps and America, arrived at N. York on the 17th inst., the first with Liverpool dates to the 2nd, the latter to the 5th inst. The Alps is a screw steamer. The political news by the America has not been sent over the lines. Her markets will be found under the proper head.

The civil marriage of Louis Napoleon, took place at the Tuilleries, and the religious ceremony next day at Notre Dame, and was celebrated with great pomp and splendor. Three thousand political prisoners of 1851 were pardoned on the day of the marriage; and this, together with her refusal of a dotation by the Senate, had created a very favorable feeling towards the new Empress.

The reference to Maria Louisa, in Napoleon's speech, had created considerable sensation at Vienna, which the explanation given by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, had not been sufficient to allay.

The war between the Turks and Montenegrins is still progressing, and a new Turkish army of 24,000 has entered the Montenegrin territory. Montenegro is a tributary State of Turkey, whose yoke it seems inclined to throw off. Russia is supposed to be at the bottom of the insurrection.

At a meeting of the Fayetteville and Raleigh Joint Stock Plank Road Company, held on Tuesday, the charter granted by the late Legislature was accepted, and the Joint Stock Company was merged in the incorporated Company, under the name of the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road Company.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors: Henry Elliot, Col. Arch'd S. McNeill, John C. Williams, J. W. Pearce, Jas. W. Strange, Jas Banks, and Arch'd McLean. The President will be appointed by the Directors.

The Road was located from Kingsbury, (to which place it is completed,) to McNeill's Ferry, to run by Hodge's Spring, with a view to a branch to Summerville.—*Observer.*

[illegible]

DEAR FULTON:—The political world [illegible] in a flourishing condition, though *I have not written to you in several weeks.*

The wise ones are predicting members of the cabinet for Gen. Pierce enough to embrace almost every name of distinction in the Democratic party.—Each one seems to think his friend must, of course, be in the cabinet; or else he is putting forward the name in hopes it will meet the eye of the President elect, and thereby call his attention to the *claims* or *fitness* of his friend for office.

I believe that Gen. Pierce has declared that *claims*, *without* high qualifications for the office sought, will not weigh a feather with him. Every office holder must possess the *ability* to perform the duties of his office, and a willingness to do so faithfully. That the first thing is to have each office filled by an able, honest and faithful man; and as there are an abundance of such men who think with him in the Democratic party, he apprehends no difficulty in finding worthy men to aid him in administering the Government for the next four years.

As regards such gentlemen as Mr. Buchanan, or Mr. Marcy, though he has a high regard for them, it is not to be supposed that they would be as likely to give their whole attention to the duties of their office (if in the cabinet) as gentlemen who yet have a reputation, as administrative officers, to make.

Such we believe to be some of the views of Gen. Pierce. In a few days more, we shall see if I am right.

I think I *guessed* in my first letter, last June, upon this subject—that North Carolina would be honored by having a member of the cabinet, in the person of Judge Strange, or Hon. Mr. Dobbin. Had your Legislature elected Mr. Dobbin a Senator, I think the cabinet office would have been conferred upon Judge S.; but my impression now is, that Hon. James C. Dobbin will be Secretary of the Interior. *I believe there is no doubt that he will be a member of the cabinet of Gen. Pierce, and that it was the first one finally settled upon.* So much for the "Old North State."

When your good people send on the documents for any office, I would suggest that the *first thing* you attend to, should be—Does the candidate possess the requisite qualifications?—is he honest and faithful? *Second*, is he a national Democrat? *Third, claims.* Not how loud he has shouted during the canvass *only*, but how long and faithfully has he *stood by his country in her hour of need?*—thrown to the winds sectional jealousies, and sustained the *Union* of the States—made the words of the illustrious Jackson his watch-words—"*We must preserve our liberties, or perish in the last ditch.*" "The Union must be preserved."

Such claims will have due weight, I presume, but the Democrats of a *day*, who have become zealous in the hour of victory, (and almost every intelligent man deemed the act of Gen. Pierce's nomination equivalent to his triumph,) will not find their claims of much weight. But *nous verrons.*

Let me close this *crude* letter with a guess or two at the cabinet:

Hon. Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State or Treasury.

Hon. James C. Dobbin, of North Carolina, Secretary of Interior.

Hon. Jefferson Davis, or Hon. Robert McLean, of Maryland, Secretary of War.

I think the chances are now in favor of Mr. McLean.

The Inaugural has been seen, and is what all friends of the Union, and the honor of the country will applaud. No *Fillibustering—no mad "Young America,"* but *sufficiently progressive!*

Yours truly, ———.

☞ We clip the following article from the Washington (N. C.) "North State Whig," of a late date, for the purpose of calling the attention of our citizens to the subject of ship-building. The remarks are equally applicable to this place as to Washington:

Ship Building.

Capt. William Farrow and William Shaw, Jr, are about laying the keel for a Schooner of 150 tons, at the yard of Capt. Farrow. It is only about two years, we believe, since Messrs. Shaw & Farrow built the "Pacific," a handsome Schooner, which they have been running since she was launched, and we presume they have made money out of her or they would not now be building another.

We learn that within a few years past seven vessels have been bought at the North, by gentlemen living here, and put into this trade. These vessels probably cost their owners $40,000, every dollar of which has thus been taken out of the town, never to come back. Suppose these vessels had been built here, what an impulse would the money which would have been expended in building them have given to the place? The laborer who gets the timber from the forest, the miller who saws the plank, the carpenter who works in the yard, the sail-maker and rigger and block-maker and blacksmith—all would have been directly benefitted, and the merchant who sells them provisions and clothing, and the landowner who leases them dwellings, would have come in for a share of the benefits. As it is, the money has gone to benefit workmen and tradesmen at the North; and the means which the sale of these seven vessels has furnished is very likely now keeping these workmen employed in building other vessels, to be sold, perhaps, like these seven, to come here, whilst our own mechanics are unemployed, and discouraged with the prospect which such a policy opens to them.

And yet, whilst our merchants are going to the North to buy vessels ready made, we have every facility for building them here—timber in abundance and of the very best quality, and men ready and anxious to do the work, and do it well and cheaply.

It is amusing that with the facilities which surround us for ship-building, any body should think of going to the North to have a vessel built. Go and examine any one of the seven vessels referred to, and you will find that a good part of the materials of which she is made came from the forest of North Carolina. Yes, the Yankees send to North Carolina for timber, ship it to the North at heavy expense, work it up into vessels, and then sell them to North Carolinians, tho' these North Carolinians have mechanics at their own doors, begging for employment!

We trust our people will take this subject into consideration. Every vessel built here and kept here not only puts into the pocket of our neighbors the money expended for labor in her construction, but her earnings are kept here—her crew generally come here to live, and their earnings are kept here also—and thus is the general prosperity of the community promoted.

ANOTHER CAST OF THE CABINET.—The New York Herald of Tuesday compiles from the Cabinet makers of Concord, Albany, Buffalo and elsewhere, the following schedule of Gen. Pierce's Cabinet:

New York—Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State.
Virginia—R. M. T. Hunter; Secretary of the Treasury.
Tennessee—A. O. P. Nicholson, Secretary of the Interior.
Mississippi—Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War.
New Jersey—R. F. Stockton, Secretary of the Navy.
Ohio—Samuel Medary, Postmaster General.
Pennsylvania—James Campbell, Attorney General.

The Concord correspondent asks "are the Washington *quid-nuncs* sure that Senator Hunter has peremptorily declined serving in Gen. Pierce's Cabinet?"

Our letters from Washington state that they are all in the dark there—and the Herald is doubtless right when it says that "the Washington Cabinet makers don't know much, and they won't know much, of the Real Simon Pure Cabinet till General Pierce himself gets to the Federal City, and gives his opinion on the subject."
Richmond Enquirer.

VICE PRESIDENT KING, it is stated, expects to return to Washington by the 1st of April. Senator Clemens has received a letter from the commander of the steamer Fulton, at Havana, stating that the health of Mr. King was much improved. He takes exercise on foot daily.—*Balt. Sun.*

BUTTER.—The Philadelphia American says the speculations in this article induced many farmers and others to hold on too long for high prices, and the consequence is that a reaction has taken place, and great losses have been experienced in consequence.

[illegible] one day [illegible] account of the [illegible] in Ireland, we [illegible] authority no less than the [illegible] *fic American*, which we would always consider to be good, until we get better, as follows:

CHARLESTON, Feb 16, 1853.

Mr. Editor: My attention has been called to your leading article of this days's publication, in which you assert that the reason of England and Scotland having outstripped Ireland in their acquirement of wealth was from their coal deposits, which is not the fact, for it is well known that Ireland is rich in those deposits, and has been wrought in many places with great advantage, and in some places, with the writers knowledge, where the seam is as deep as nine feet, for instance, at Coal Island, in County Tyrone, Dum Glass, do., Anaghbone, do, Edmdorgh; also, at Bally Castle, county Antrim, county Down, near Bankridge, Kilkenny, and many other places not necessary to mention, as these are more than enough to correct an inadvertent mistake, arising solely from the source from which your information was drawn. But the true reason is that England's jealousy of Irish prosperity, and whenever any of those rich deposits were attempted to be wrought efficiently, some of the English Companies bought off the anti-Irish land owner's interest, and thereby kept up the English monopoly.

It is for the South to take example by this, and not to allow the Northern capitalist to nullify your exertions for Southern property.

I remain yours, sir, respectfully.
HIBERNICUS.

Ludicrous Scene in Church.

During the last summer a little incident transpired in one of the eastern towns, which afforded some amusement to the spectators at the time, and furnished food for a considerable gossip thereafter. It occurred in church, on one of those quiet Sunday afternoons when all the world seems just ready to drop to sleep; when the flies buz lazily on the window panes, and the dog lies lazily on the door stone.

The afternoon service had ended, and the congregation were arranging themselves for the benediction, when, to the great astonishment and manifest interest of the worshippers, the good parson descended from the pulpit to the desk below, and said, in a calm, clear voice:

"Those wishing to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony, will now please to come forward."

A deep silence instantly fell over the whole congregation, broken only by the rustling of silk, as some pretty little girl or excited matron changed her position to catch the first view of the couple to be married. No one, however, arose or seemed in the least inclined to rise. Whereupon, the worthy clergyman, deeming his first notice unheard or misunderstood, repeated the invitation:

"Let those wishing to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony now come forward."

Still no one stirred. The silence became almost audible, and a painful sense of the awkwardness of the position was gradually spreading among those present, when a young gentleman, who had occupied a vacant slip in the broad aisle during service, slowly arose and deliberately walked to the front of the altar. He was good looking and well dressed, but no one present knew him, and no female accompanied his travels. When arrived within a respectable distance of the clergyman, he paused, and with a reverend bow stepped to one side of the aisle, but neither said anything, or seemed at all disconcerted at the idea of being married alone.

The clergyman looked anxiously around for the bride, who he supposed was yet to arrive; at length he remarked to the young gentleman, in an under tone—

"The lady, sir, is dilatory."

"Very, sir."

"Had we not better defer the ceremony?"

"I think not. Do you suppose she will be here soon?"

"Me, sir," said the astonished shepherd, "how should I know of your lady's movements? This is rather a matter belonging to yourself."

A few moments more were suffered to elapse in this unpleasant state of expectancy, when the clergyman renewed his interrogatories.

"Did the lady promise to attend at the present hour, sir?"

"What lady?" asked the young gentleman.

"What lady? Why, the lady, to be sure, that you are now waiting for."

"I did not hear her say anything about it;" was the response.

"Then, sir, may I ask why you are here, and for what purpose you thus trifle with the sanctuary of the Most High?" said the somewhat enraged clerical.

"I came, sir, simply because you invited all those wishing to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony to step forward, and I happened to entertain such a wish! I am very sorry to have misunderstood you, sir, and I wish you a good day."

The benediction was uttered with a solemnity of tone very little in accordance with the twitching of the facial nerves; and when, after the church was closed, the story got wind among the congregation, more than one little girl regretted that her wishes had not been as boldly expressed as the young gentleman's who had really wished to be "united in the holy bonds of matrimony."

Another Shaker Marriage.

Mr. Dennis Pratt, one of the founders of the Society at Harvard, who has been so often seen in our street with apple sauce and other Shaker notions, startled the "Community" at H. a few days since by announcing to the brethren and sisters, that he had taken Miss Lord to the altar in Boston—that they were made one flesh, and as the *Lord* was on his side he should quit them, and "peddle their sass no longer any how."

It seems that "friend" Dennis, while in Boston a few days since, with his broad brim and long gray coat, found something much sweeter and more to his taste than the best firkin of sauce he had with him, and resolved on making an immediate investment—"putting in all he had and throwing himself in, into the bargain" This he did under the eye of a justice of the peace, as stated, and is now enjoying the honey moon here in Lowell, as happy as a clam. He thinks he has been "shaken down" enough at Harvard, and now needs a little worldly repose. May the tub of his connubial sauce be ever overflowing and as sweet as if made from pipins from the Garden of Eden! It is said when the Shakers first heard the announcement that one who had been with them for 27 years, had so suddenly and unaccountably fallen from grace, they all joined in a sort of hymn, thundering out with one voice—"It is the *Lord's* doings! A shorn sheep is broke from the fold." &c. Thus chanting, they proceeded to put a few pigeon wings of extra vigor and solemnity into their dance, and the next day having appointed a new commissioner of apple sauce, with sufficient sureties, opened a fresh accout winth the same.—*Lowell Courier.*

Mexican Affairs Again.

The ink was scarcely dry, after our late article on Mexico, when intelligence arrived that the new President had quarrelled with Congress, had called in the aid of the military, and had turned the deputies into the streets. The prospect of a peaceful and constitutional remedy, which the retirement of Arista held fresh, vans thus forever. The news further informs us that Ceballos, the present executive, has directed that hostilities against Uraga shall cease. This would seem to imply that an understanding exists between the civic and military leader; that the elevation of Ceballos was the result of an intrigue; and that perhaps both Arista and the Congress have been duped by the two conspirators. But be this as it may, the momentary glimpse of better things, which the resignation of Arista exhibited, has passed away, and we fear forever. Indeed, everything tends to show that the Mexican commonwealth is fast going to pieces. The ship is already on the rocks, and quivers with every new surge of revolution. The strong arm of military may avert total ruin for awhile, by driving all hands to the pumps; but even Santa Anna cannot permanently keep the weak and shattered states together; and ultimately there will be a complete break up of one rich and splendid province, the pride of the Spanish crown, leaving a mass of broken timbers and floating fragments, for neighboring nations to pick up. In fifty years, perhaps in less time, Mexico will have passed forever from history.—*Phil. Bulletin.*

☞ House rents in New York are on the advance. First class dwellings in the upper part of the city will be 20 to 30 per cent, higher, and smaller ones 10 to 25 per cent., according to location. In Wall street, offices rents will be 20 to 30 per cent. higher.

An exchange paper gives the following as "Jim's definitions"—"*Rebus*, to kiss one again. *Omnibus*, to kiss them all. *Blunderbus*, to kiss another man's wife. *Sillabybus*, one lady kissing another."

[illegible]

By the Ladies Bull.

Sisters, daughters, wives, and mothers,
Ah! our feelings how it rakes,
That your sons, sires, husbands, brothers,
Should so badly use their blacks!
Oh! we speak with hearts sincerest,
All with love and pity rent;
But, why don't you, Sisters dearest,
Make your relatives repent.

Then comes a transatlantic rejoinder
By the Ladies Jonathan.

You have slaves far worse than niggers,
That in ignorance are sunk,
Who no letter know, nor figures,
Vicious, destitute, and drunk;
Have them taught to read their Bibles,
And repeat their A, B, C,
Better this than writing libels
On the Nation of the Free.

Potatoes and Poetry.

The writer of the following lines seems to have quite as much taste for good potatoes as for poor poetry. The verses are copied from that quizzical paper, the Boston Carpet Bag:

The Eye I Love.

Let the artist and the poet
Paint the eye of melting blue;
Talk of Heaven when it looketh
Its low-drooping fringes through;

Let the lover sigh and languish,
Half enraptured at the shrine
Of some proud and peerless beauty,
With the spell of two dark eyne;

Let the sweet bewitching hazel
Shed its arrowy rays of light—
And the gray eye beam contentment,
Like a star upon the night;

Yet from blue, and black, and hazel,
And gray eyes less rapture drink I,
Than I feel when fondly gazing
On the new, sweet mealy *pink-eye!*

The London *Times*, speaking of the New York Common School system, says:

"The public documents which were presented on New Year's day to the people of the State of New York, by its executive officers, are worthy of careful consideration on the part of Europeans, particularly the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, from which it will be seen that nearly one-third of all the population of the State of New York are educated in the district schools. From a recent work that has been published about France—a nation of 36,000,000 seems to furnish only a few more scholars for its various schools than are furnished by this State, which has only about 3,000,000 of people. The contrast has consequently been made; and the inference the Americans are not slow to draw; and therefore they account for the fact that it has been found impossible to sustain liberal institutions in France. The Americans are very prone to the belief that intelligence, or popular education, is sure to liberalize and enlighten the minds of men to such an extent that they will be satisfied with nothing short of liberal institutions. Perhaps this may be so; and yet, in France, educated men by the million seem to have hurled their approbation, and their most humiliating adoration, even at the feet of every successive usurper who has stolen their liberties and trampled upon their rights."

NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY.—We learn from the University Magazine that the Trustees of the University have resolved to establish in connetion with the College "a School for the application of Science to the Arts," and for that purpose have established two new Professorship, one of Civil Engineering, and one of Agricultural Chemistry' to be opened on the first of January, 1854.

The Professorship of Civil Engineering has been given to Mr. Charles Phillips, for some years past Tutor of Mathematics. That of Agricultural Chemistry to Mr. B. S. Hedrick, of Davidson County.
Fay. Observer.

A KEEN RETORT.—An English gentleman, possessing a keen wit, was at a brilliant assembly of the *elite* of Vienna, where a distinguished lady of that city frequently amused herself and immediate circle of friends, by saying smart and uncourteous things to annoy him. "By the way," added she, "how is it your countrymen speak French so very imperfectly? We Austrians use it with the same freedom as if it were our native tongue." "Madame," retorted he, but with the blandest manner possible, "I know not, unless it be that the French army have not been twice to our capital to teach it, as they have at yours."

A COLORED DIDDLER.—A colored man named George Height, was arrested at Philadelphia on Friday, on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences. He called upon several friends of his mother, and represented to them that his grandmother had died and that his mother wished to borrow certain articles of mourning to wear at the funeral. From one he obtained a dress, from another a shawl and a third a bonnet. These articles were speedily left in the hands of the pawnbrokers, and the same trick was again and again resorted to.

UNCLE TOM OUTDONE.—Rev. Mr. Garnett, a colored clergyman, somewhat known in this country, who is now acting as a Missionary in Jamaica from the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, stated in a public lecture on United States slavery, at Kingston, that Uncle Tom's Cabin had produced a wonderful sensation, not only in the United States but in Europe.—In the United States, at the south, he had heard of ladies who hid the book under their clothes, and read it at night time; they had been whipped too, for the act.

WILD CAT CAUGHT BY A LOCOMOTIVE.—A late number of the Philadelphia Sun, says that on Thursday, the train of passenger cars from the West, while passing along the front of the Tuscarora mountain, a short distance above Millerstown, Perry county, ran over a large wild cat, breaking three of its legs and preventing its escape. After daylight the animal was found and secured. The cat had doubtless been drinking out of the Juniata river, when frightened by the fast coming train, it attempted to retreat to the mountain, and was caught on the railroad track.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Feb. 17—Steamer Chatham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

Steamer Rowan, Rothwell, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

18—U. S. Mail, Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, from Charleston, with 72 passengers.

Feb. 18—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Zephyr, McRae, from Fayetteville, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Schr. Wm. H. Howard, Price, from Topsail, to DeRosset & Brown; with pea nuts.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, from Shallotte, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with naval stores.

19—U. S Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, fm Charleston, with 71 passengers.

Feb. 19—Steamer Southerner, Watson, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McKoy.

20—Schr. Mt. Vernon, Mathews, from New York, in ballast, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

Brig Delmont Locke, Park, for Matanzas, by Kidder & Martin; with 210 hhds. molasses.

21—Br. Brig Ansdale, Dorman, from Matanzas, to Miles Costin; with molasses.

Feb. 21—U. S. M. Steamer Vanderbilt, Burns, from Charleston, with 41 passengers.

CLEARED

Feb. 18—Steamer Chatham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Price, for Charleston, with 61 passengers.

Feb. 18—Br. Brig Griffin, Webb, for Bermuda, by DeRosset & Brown: with 352 bbls. corn, 10 casks rice, 1 bbl. spirits turpentine, 86,000 shingles.

Schr. Dixon H. Swindell, Douglass, for Gerogetown, by M. Costin; with corn.

19—Steamer Zephyr, McRae, for Fayetteville, by J. & D. McRae & Co.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, for Charleston, with 64 passengers.

Steamer Maj. Wm. Barnet, Barber, for Fayetteville, by E J. Lutterloh.

Feb. 21—Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, for Shallotte, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

Feb. 21—U S. M. Steamer Gladiator, Price, for Charleston, with 102 passengers.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 17.—Bacon 10½ a 11½c.; Cotton 8 a 8½c; Flour $4 a $4 50; Corn 60 a 65c.; Oats 45 a 50c.; Peas 65 a 70c.; Lard 11 a 13c.

Cotton—We reduce our quotations ¼ cent on all grades.—Oats are heavy at quotations. No other change worthy of notice.—*Observer.*

CHARLESTON, Feb. 17.—Cotton, Middling to good middling 9½ a 9¾, middling fair 9¾ a 10c. Rice 3 [illegible] 87½ per 100. Rough Rice—Sales ranging at from 88c. a $1 05 per bushel as in quality. The bulk of the transaction, however have been made at prices ranging from 90c a 1 0[illegible] per bushel. [illegible] Oats 40 a 45 cents per bushel. [illegible]

[illegible] County Com[illegible] 75 delivered; and [illegible] 50; and $3 a $5 [illegible] in freights is [illegible]

RICE—We notice sales of about 450 tcs. at $3 75 a $4 [illegible] The market is firm. Flour—Sales of 12,500 bbls. at [illegible] for State, 5 25 a $5 50 for Genesee, and 5 50 a $5 68 for Southern. Wheat—Sales of 30,000 bushe's white at $1 20. Corn—Sales of 20,000 bushels white at 65½ cts. Cotton unchanged—Sales of 1,500 bales. Coffee—Sales of 5,000 bags Rio at 9¾ a 10½ cts. Whiskey—Sales of 350 bbls. at 24½ cts. Pork—Sales of 560 bbls. at 16 87 a $17 for mess, and $15 50 for prime. Beef—Sales of 150 bbls. mess at 13 25 a $13 50; sales of 70 bbls. beef hams at $15. Lard—Sales of 350 bbls. at 10 a 10½ cts., and 500 bbls. do., delverable in the spring, at 10 cts. Butter heavy at 13 a 15 cts.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5th.—Cotton was steady at the previous advance of ⅛d. per lb. The sales of the week were 65,000 bales, of which speculators took 19,000 and exporters 8,000 bales. Sales on Friday 12,000, and on Saturday 10,000 bales, the market closing very firm. The quotations are:—Fair Orleans 6¾, Middling 6d., Fair Uplands 6½d., Middling 5⅞d., Middling Mobile 5⅞d.

Breadstuffs were dull and declining. Flour had receded 1s. per bbl., wheat 3d per 70 lbs., and corn 6d. per quarter. Western canal flour 25s., Philadelphia and Baltimore 26s. 6d., Ohio 25 a 27s.; white wheat 7s. a 7s 2d; red 6s. 6d. a 7s.; mixed 7s. Yellow corn 32s., white 36s.

Rice quiet but steady.

Spirits of turpentine 58s. a 59s.

Lard had declined 1s.—sales at 62s. Beef active at 97 a 112s. Pork firm and tending upward.

Tea firm. Coffee in moderate request.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Cotton had advanced ⅛d. Sugar fair and tending upwards. Wheat had declined 1 a 2s. per qr. Flour 1s. lower. Coffee, teas, iron and tallow dull.

Money market dull with an increased pressure.—U. S. stocks quiet and unchanged. Consuls closed at 99⅛ a 99¼. Commercial advices from India were unfavorable, especially for the import trade.

HAVRE, Feb. 1.—Cotton is active, with sales during the week of 12,500 bales. New Orleans tries ordinaire 92 fr.

FOR SALE

AT L. H. PIERCE'S BOOK STORE.—Papier Mache Writing Desk; Rose wood Writing Desk; Mahogany Writing Desk; Papier mache work boxes; Antique work boxes; Ebony work boxes; Rose wood work boxes; Mahogany work boxes; Turkey, Morocco, and Porcelain Caba's work boxes; Ivory and Pearl paper folders; Tortoise shell Card cases; Paper mache Card cases; Pearl, Velvet Card cases; Pearl Port Monies; Damascus Steel Monies; Pearl inlaid with silver Monies; Papier mache Monies; Tortoise shell Monies. Fancy Inkstands of almost every kind. Port Folios; Fans, a beautiful article. *Games;* Chess men, Backgammon boxes, Dominoes; The circle of knowledge for Children; Wanderers in the Wilderness for Children; The Star Spangled Banner for Children; The Queen of Beauty for Children; Peter Perezzlewigs mirthful Game of happy wits for do., and a variety of others for Children.

Also, a handsome assortment of Plain Fancy Letter and Note paper Envelopes, Seals, Visiting cards, &c., &c., together with a large assortment of Juvenile Books.

Who would suppose, from Adam's simple courses,
That cookery could have called forth such resources
As form a science and a nomenclature,
From out the commonest demands of nature.

Prepared for Christmas! Just received and for sale at L. H. PIERCE'S Book Store, the following works for house keepers: The Ladies' new book of Cookery. A practical system for private families in town and country; with directions for carving, and arranging table for parties, &c. Also, preparations of food for invalids and children; illustrated with numerous engravings, by Sarah J. Hale; The American economical housekeeper and family receipt book, by Mrs. E. A. Howland; Mrs. Putnam's receipt book, and Young housekeepers Assistant; The Virginia Housewife, by Mrs. Randolph; Miss Leslies receipt book; Miss Beecher's Domestic receipt book: The Improved Housewife or book of receipts with engravings for marketing and carving, by Mrs. A. L. Webster; alike experienced in the vicissitudes of life and in housewifery—whom admonitory years now invite to a more retired and less active life, cheered by affectionate remembrances of patron friends.

"She riseth while yet it is dark—looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of Idleness."—SOLOMON.

Sixteenth thousand revised editions, with supplement and perpetual Calender; McKenzies 5000 Receipts.
Dec. 1, 1852

FALL AND WINTER STOCK.
At Home Again, under Mozart Hall, Front Street.

JOHN KYLE has opened, at his old stand, a large and well selected stock of French, English, Irish, Italian and American DRY GOODS, which, having been purchased by the package at reduced prices, he is determined to offer at unusually low rates. Among which will be found—

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Carpeting, a large supply;
Pilot and Beaver do.	Men's silk Shirts;
Black and fancy Cassimeres;	do. Gansey Over-shirts;
Blue, bl'k and gray Sattinets;	do. net shirts and drawers;
Plain, striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans;	do. Saxony wool shirts and drawers;
Linseys and Kerseys;	Superfine Bed Blankets;
Black satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;	Negro do. do.
	Horse do. do.
Cravats and Scarfs;	Bed Ticking & Apron Checks;
White, red and yellow Flannel, a large supply;	Table and Bird Eye Diapers;
	Cotton and Russia do.
Rough and Ready Coats;	8-4 brown damask do.
Sack and Over do.	8-4 Damask Table Cloth;
Irish Linens and Lawns;	Large supply Looking Glasses

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Plain and plaid black Silk;	Black silk Edging;
Col'd, plaid & striped do.	Colored silk Fringe;
Plaid Tarton's do.	White and colored Bonnets;
Cashmere de Cosse;	Bonnet and Cap Ribbons;
do. de Lane;	Linen Cambric Hdkfs;
Bombazine, large supply;	do. do. do., embroid'd
French Habits;	Swiss, Mull and Book Muslin;
do. Collars;	Plaid and striped do.
Worked Fronts;	Jaconet and Cambric;
Plain and plaid Alpacca;	Ladies colored Kid Gloves;
Blue and figured do.	do. do. silk do.
Silk Warp do.	Ladies superfine colored Cashmere Hose;
Large super. Thibet Shawls;	do. black do. do.
do. woolen net do.	do. do. worsted do.
do. Saxony wool do.	
do. waffle do.	Blk & white English Silk Hose
Colored Merino do.	do. raw do.
Ladies Hoods;	Children's worsted Boots;
Children's do.	Black, white and colored Cotton Hose;
do. Polka Coats;	
Muslin Skirts;	Misses' colored Hose.

A large supply of men's, women's and children's Shoes.—Together with a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, at wholesale and retail; besides a variety of other articles too numerous to mention

He would call the attention of country merchants to his stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident that he can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 23, 1852 68-1t—11-tf

REMOVAL.
Removed to Mulberry Street, between Front and North Water Streets.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, **Harness** of all kinds.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.

N. B. **Repairing** done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1851 43-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.
Feb. 13, 1852—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

THE properties of this Liniment have never been equalled for the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Burns, Bruises, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Piles, Broken or Caked Breast, Sore Nipples, Old Sores, or Pains in any part of the body an external application can reach. We have hundreds of certificates from those that have been cured of these diseases, and also that have had Horses cured of Ringbone, Spavin, Fistulo, Wind-galls, Pollevel, Founder, and any enlargement of bone or muscle.

DR. A. G. BRAGG—Sir: My little child, when one month old, was attacked with Scald Head, and for two years I have employed the best medical aid in the city without any benefit. One month since its head was a solid cake or sore. I purchased one 25 cent bottle of your Mustang Liniment to cure a sore I had on my nose and upper lip, which had been so for six months—it cured it immediately. I used the remainder of the bottle on the child's head, and it is nearly cured—one bottle more will, without doubt, perfectly cure it. HENRY STIER
28 Vine st., St. Louis, June 28th, 1852.

This is to certify that I have used the Mexican Mustang Liniment recently in a very severe case of Sprain—the right hip was so badly sprained and bruised that fears were entertained it was out of joint. I obtained a bottle of the Liniment and used it freely four days, when the soreness and pain were all gone and the hip joint was well I have also used the Liniment for the Piles. Its effects were wonderful. Free application night and morning for a week has perfectly cured me. EDWIN R. BARRON.
64 Duane street, New York, June 25th, 1852.

SAVANNAH, Geo, June 25th, 1852.
I have used the Mexican Mustang Liniment for some time in my stable, upon my horses, in cases of Sprains, Bruises, Galls, Strains and Sores of different kinds, incident to a large number of horses. I used it upon a horse which had been saddle-galled for nearly a year. I had tried many remedies, and one in particular that I had been in the habit of using for years, and had generally proved successful. Nothing appeared to give it any relief until I tried the Mustang Liniment, which cured it in a very short time I consider it an invaluable remedy, and would not be without it.
WM. H. HOLMES.

BOSTON, May 1st, 1852.
Messrs. A. G. BRAGG & Co.—I was induced to try the Mustang Liniment on a valuable horse of mine for a Spavin, and in ten days after applying it the swelling went down, and the horse is now free from lameness, and apparently as well as ever. I would advise all who have horses troubled with Ring-bone, Spavins, Fistula, Windgalls, or lameness of any kind, to go at once and procure a bottle of this Liniment. J. TILLSON, 21 Milk st.

☞ The Liniment is put up in bottles of 3 sizes, and sells for 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 per bottle. The 50 cent size contains 3, and the $1 size 6 times as much as the 25 cent size, being much cheaper.

A. G. BRAGG & CO., sole proprietors. Principal Depo's 304 Broadway, N. Y., and corner Third and Market streets, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by Druggists generally, and by C. DuPRE,
Dec. 24, 1852.—[15-6m] Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.

ON HAND—Large assortment of common and fine Can[illegible] For [illegible] by
[illegible] WILKINSON & ESLER.

[illegible] WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN who is well qualified and experienced in giving instructions in the various branches of the English Language, is desirous of obtaining a School. Any person who wishes to employ a Teacher, would do well to address immediately, (post paid,) A. N. W., Taylor's Bridge P. O., N. C. Such testimonials as are usually required can be procured.
[Feb. 9th, 1853.—24-6t*

RICHLAND ACADEMY.

THE next session of this Institution will open on Monday, the 7th of March. The rates of Tuition are, for the primary branches of English, comprising—

Orthography, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, per session of five months.......
Do. for all the higher branches of English, including Mathematics and the Natural Sciences.......$6 00
Do. for the Latin and Greek Languges, Mythology and Classical Literature.......12 00

Those from a distance, who may wish to obtain boarding, can be accommodated either by the Principal, or in families convenient to the Academy, at $6 per month.
L. G. WOODWARD, Principal.
February 12th, 1853. 24-5t*

EVERITTSVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

THIS flourishing Institution, now in session, has been placed under the charge of Mr. J. D. CAMPBELL, late of Virginia, Principal, aided by competent and well qualified assistants.

Everettsville is situated in Wayne county, N. C., immediately on the line of the great Southern Rail Road to Wilmington. The peculiarly healthy situation of this village induced several families to remove from their farms on the river and make it their place of residence.

A commodious building has been erected expressly for a Female Seminary of the highest grade. The school and recitation rooms are neatly and comfortably furnished.

Excellent Pianos, and a complete set of Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, with Globes, Orrery, &c., have been procured for the use of the Academy.

It is belived that nothing is wanting to render this Institution equal to the best of the kind in the country.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

For Spelling and Reading.......
For above, with Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography.......$10 00
For above, with all the other branches of an English education.......12 50
Ancient and Modern languages, (each).......15 00
Where the languages are studied alone.......5 00
Music, with use of instrument.......10 00
Board, including washing, fuel, lights, &c.......20 00

For further particulars address the Principal, $7 to 8 00 or Willis Hall, D. B. Everitt, John Wright, J. C. Slocumb, John Everitt, Wm. Carroway, Samuel Smith, Trustees.
Everittsville, Wayne Co., N. C., Jan. 14, 1853 19-3m

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, the 3rd day of January, 1853.

J. W. MURPHY, A. M.......Principal.

Students will be prepared for admission to the Junior Class of any College in the United States. The course of instruction will be thorough; and, as the object of the Principal will be to educate, not to reform, no boy will be retained, who, upon trial, should prove himself to be mentally or morally unsusceptible of education.

TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS, AS FOLLOWS:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic & Geography, $7 50
English Grammar, History and Philosophy.......12 00
First Class in Algebra, Latin and Greek.......15 00
Second Class in Ancient Languages and Mathematics, or either.......18 00

Board can be had in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, at $7 per month. NICHOLAS N. NIXON, Pres't. of Board of Trustees.
Dec. 16th, 1852. 88-1w—15-3m
☞ Commercial and Herald copy 3 mos.

Jacksonville Male and Female Seminary.

BENJAMIN J. TENNEY, A. M.......Principal.
Miss ELIZA HESTER, Instructress in Female Department.

THE Trustees are happy to announce that this Institution is now permanently established, and in a flourishing condition. Testimonials of the highest character warrant them in saying that the qualifications of the Teachers whom they have engaged, are such as to ensure, to all who may patronize the institution, the advantages of systematic and thorough instruction.

A large and commodious building has been errected with separate rooms, and ample accommodations for both the Male and Female Departments.

A very extensive and complete Apparatus has been provided for the illustration of the different branches of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c. Frequent lectures will be given, with experiments in the various branches of Physical Science, throughout the Academic year, which commenced on the 4th inst.

An excellent Piano is furnished for the use of Pupils in Music.

The course of study will be as extensive as in any similar institution in the State. Pupils may here pursue all branches necessary to fit them for an advanced standing in any College in the Union.

From the encouragement which this school has heretofore met with, the Trustees have thought proper to make a considerable deduction in the fees for tuition, which will be as follows per session:

MALE DEPARTMENT.

1st Class.	In lower branches, Spelling, Reading, &c.	$6 00
2d "	Higher branches. Grammar, Arithmetic	10 00
3d "	With Algebra, Greek and Latin	12 50
4th "	With lectures on all the higher branches	16 00

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

1st Class.	Spelling, Reading, &c	$6 00
2d "	Writing, Mathematics	10 00
3d "	Including Philosophy, & all higher branches	12 50
	French, Latin, Greek,	15 00
	Music on Piano with use of instrument	15 00
	Music on Guitar	10 00
	Painting and Drawing	4 00
	Embroidery in needle-work	2 50

Good board can be obtained in respectable families in the village and vicinity, from $5 to $8 per month.

TRUSTEES:
P. W. MONTFORD, PHILIP KOONCE,
JASPER ETHERIDGE, F. S. HUMPHREY,
A. J. MURRILL, W. D. HUMPHREY,
G. J. WARD, OTWAY SANDERS,
D. W. SIMMONS, GEORGE WARD,
C. D. FOY, J. S. WREN,
JOHN COOK, EDWARD WARD,
W. S. HUMPHREY.
JASPER ETHERIDGE, Pres't.
A. J. MURRILL, Sec'y.
Oct. 9th, 1852. 5-tf
Wilmington Herald, Newbernian, and Spirit of the Age, please copy.

MASONIC ACADEMY AT LONG CREEK, N. C.

THIS Institution has just been opened under the direction of a competent and experienced Teacher.

TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar and Geography.......$7 50
Second class of same, including History, Philosophy, and the use of the Globes.......12 00
Higher branches of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek.......15 00
Second class of same, including Geometry, Trigonometry, Logics and Metaphysics.......18 00

French, Spanish and Italian will be taught at the usual prices. To young gentlemen and ladies desirous of acquiring a facility of speaking and writing these beautiful languages, this Institution, it is presumed, will afford an excellent opportunity.

Board can be obtained in the neighborhood from 5 to 7 dollars per month.

This Institution is to keep clear of all sectarian opinions
J. D. POWERS, Pres. Board Trustees.
March 26, 1852 29-tf

SMITHVILLE MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY,

WILL commence its fourth session in the new building, 15th of February and close its scholastic year 15th Dec, 1853. Organization and charges as heretofore. Mr. Murphy excepted, whose services, if necessary, will be supplied by a competent Assistant. For particulars, address the principal, JAMES H. BRENT, Smithville, N. C.
Dec. 31—17-6m

NOTICE.

THE Committee for the examination of Teachers, appointed by the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for New Hanover county, are requested to meet at the office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, on Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, of March Term County Court. All persons desirous of obtaining certificates as Teachers, will then appear for examination, and from those with whom the Committee are unacquainted testimonials of character will be required.
S. D. WALLACE, Chairman.

Extract from an Act passed by the Legislature of North Carolina, at its session, 1852, relative to the appointment of Superintendents of Common Schools, and for other purposes.

And be it further enacted, That the act of Assembly passed at its Session in 1846–'47, chapter 106, section—, be amended as to make it the duty of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools in each county in the State to appoint a Committee of Examination consisting of not more than five persons, of whom the Chairman of the Board of county Superintendents shall be one, whose duty it shall be to examine into the qualifications, both mental and moral, of all such persons as may apply for employment as teachers in any of the Common Schools in their respective counties; which said Committee of Examination shall be convened by the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents, at least three times during the year, at some central point in each county, of which times and places of meeting, the said Committee or its Chairman shall post a written notice at the door of the Court House of the county. And the said Examining Committee shall continue in office for one year, or until their successors are appointed; and each member, while continuing to accept and to discharge the duties of his appointment on said Committee, shall be exempt from road and military duties.

And be it further enacted, That in all counties where there are Committees of Examination, the Chairmen of the Boards of county Superintendents are authorized to refuse to pay drafts drawn upon them in favor of Teachers, for compensation for teaching Common Schools, unless said teachers exhibit a regular certificate of mental and moral qualifications from the majority of said Examining Committee, dated not more than one year from the exhibition thereof.
February 4th, 1853. 129-2w 23-4t.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

ANOTHER lot of those superior Yellow Planting Potatoes. Those wishing Potatoes will do well to call, before purchasing, on WILKINSON & ESLER.

THE best assortment of Infants, Children and Misses' Hats, in town, can be seen at the Hat Store. Those wishing to purchase are requested to call and examine them.
C. MYERS, Hatter.
Nov. 12th.

SPICED OYSTERS, Preserved Pickles, Guava Jelly, &c., &c. For sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.

SILVER PLATED DESERT KNIVES.—Silver bolster-ed ivory handled Table and Desert Knives, latest patterns and of superior quality, for sale by J. M. ROBINSON.
m15 [Com. and Her. copy.]